BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1863. { NO. 29.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Professional and Business Cards.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up stills at the shortest notice. May 20—37-1y.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED being at home at this time and being anxious to close up his business before his return, hereby gives general notice to all his creditors to present their claims duly authenticated to Richard C. Holmes, Esq., for payment, as he has been duly constituted my Attorney for that purpose. Persons indebted to me will please make immediate payment to said Attorney.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, N. C., March 28 h, 1863.
April 4, 1863. 143 3t 28 2 *.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Dr. P. M. Walker are requested to present the same for settlement to J. G. Wright, Esq.

M. H. WALKER, Adm'x.

April 24, 1863. 147 6t—28-1m

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE of a decretal order, made at Fall Term, A. D. 1862, of Wayne County Court of Equity, I shall sell at public auction at the premises, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1863, at the hour of 12 M., a tract of land situated in the county of Wayne, on the North East river, adjoining the lands of the heirs of Wm. Whitaker, L. W. Lewis, Hezekiah Grimes, and others known as the John T. Bryan place, and containing about seven hundred and fifteen acres.

Terms cash, or five hundred dollars cash and the balance on a credit of six months, as the purchaser may desire.

W. G. MARSHBURN, Com'r.

Goldsboro, March 27th, 1863.
April 1, 1863. 27 tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has obtained from the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Nicholas Lippitt, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said Nicholas Lippitt, to make immediate payment to him, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JAMES H. LIPPITT, } Ex'ors.
G. ANATHAN, }

March 13, 1863.

WE HAVE placed all the notes and accounts due Moses Tillman, by the citizens of Sampson County, in the hands of Patrick Murphy, Esq., Attorney at Law, for collection. Debtors will please govern themselves accordingly, and settle, and thus save costs.

JACOB LYON, } Executors.
S. ANATHAN, }

March 13th, 1863. 131 6.—25-1m*

$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro man ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years, dark copper colour, mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am notified to take said boy wherever I can get him, as he has been duly constituted my Attorney for that purpose. Persons indebted to me will please make immediate payment to said Attorney.

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CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, N. C., March 28 h, 1863.
April 4, 1863. 143 3t 28 2 *.

$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 24th inst., a negro man FELICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 160 or 170 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in the county.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly county, N. C., Spencer's address, Lilesville, Anson, North Carolina.

EDWARD HARRIS.

April 8, 1863. 24-5*.

$20 REWARD.

I WILL PAY the above reward for the confinement in any jail where I can get him, of my boy WASHington, who ran away from me on about the 1st of October inst. He is about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and of a dark copper color. Has lost the end of his first finger on his right hand off at the first joint. Said boy may be trying to get to Virginia where he came from or to the Yankees.

Address, J. R. T. WINSEND,
Little Rock, Marion Dist., S. C.

April 9th, 1863 24-10t*

$90 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S Plantation, in Duplin county, on the 14th July, two negroes named ABRAHAM and ISAAC H. Abraham is dark complected, tolerably full face, stout built, aged about 18 years, and has a down look when spoken to. Sarah (his sister) is light complected, full face, has a pretty bold look when spoken to, aged about 20 years, medium height and size. The above negroes are supposed to be lurking at or near Bear Marsh church and vicinity.

A reward of Forty Dollars will be paid for their delivery or safe confinement in jail so that I can get them, and an additional reward of Fifty Dollars for evidence to convict any white person of harboring them.

A. B. BRANCH.

Branch's Store, March 19th, 1863. 25-tf*

DESERTED—$60 REWARD,

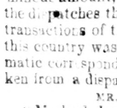
DESERTED from Camp 20th N. C. Regiment, near Fredericksburg, Va., on the night of March 1863, private ROBERT TEAS, Co. "F" 20th N. C. Regt. Said Teas is 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, and black eyes and black hair. He is about 35 years of age, and has a very serious impediment in speech.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me in Camp, or for his confinement in some jail so that I can get him.

O. J. DEVANE,
Capt. Co. "F" 20th Reg't N. C. T.

March 19, 1863. 25-4

$40 REWARD!



STRAYED from the subscriber in E. Burst, in Duplin county, a red COW, marked, swallow fork in each ear, and had a bell on when she left, also with a red and two spotted calves. I believe not marked, one a bull the other a heifer. I presume they will go back to Onslow county. I will give the above reward to any one to take them up, take care of them and inform me of the fact. The cows is very fine milch cows.

L. W. PONVILLE,

Warsaw, Duplin county, N. C.
March 25, 1863 25-3t*.

The Despotic Arrests in the North—Seward's Usage of Tyranny—A Leaf from His Portfolio.

The Hartford (Connecticut) *Times* says, in speaking of the arbitrary arrests in the North:

On the direct question of upholding or condemning the conduct of the present administration at Washington, in seizing men without the process of law, and hurrying them to prison without granting the hearing to which, under the Constitution, they are entitled, the Republican Abolition party in the New York Legislature have just voted to sustain the action. No such arbitrary stretch of power in defiance of the people's liberties is ever ventured upon by the most despotic Government of Great Britain.

It was these outrageous arbitrary arrests, in fact, which contributed more than any other one cause to arouse and exasperate the American people to rise by producing the great political revolution that has overthrown the administration party in all the great Western and Central States, arrested the monstrous acts of the infatuated men at Washington, and brought the perpetrators of them to a dead pause. To illustrate the incredible extent of their infatuation and insolence, we quote from the diplomatic correspondence of Secretary Seward a shameful but characteristic passage.

The Secretary's whole official correspondence was by Congress last winter ordered to be printed; and such another mass of official writing, whether from its voluminous amount, or the character of a large portion of the dispatches themselves, was never before seen in the transactions of this Government. We may add, that this country was never before so disgraced in its diplomatic correspondence. Here is the passage; it is taken from a dispatch to the British Minister:

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

"My lord, I can touch a bell at my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York; and no power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England, in her dominions, do as much?"

But that party now begins to see that they have rung the bell too much. They hear echoes and reverberations that they never expected. That bell is now tolling the knell of the liberty crushinging fanatics who rashly dared to awaken its slumbering tones. Mr. Seward rung it in Connecticut. He will hear its reverberations come crashing about his ears on the first Monday in April.

The good women of Selma, Ala., are making cloth hats for their husbands and brothers. The *Reporter* says:

Hats are made of cloth of different kinds and colors, to suit all tastes and complexions, and sold at reasonable prices. We have seen several that were equal in all respects to any soft hat ever brought from abroad.

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 9, 1863.

From Washington, N. C.

We have conversed with a gentlemen who left Gen. HILL's headquarters at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and learn from him that Gen. HILL has the town perfectly surrounded, that two transports, or gunboats, had been destroyed by our forces. The Steamer Louisiana had not been disabled. She was still at Washington, unable to get down the river. On Tuesday the enemy attempted to reinforce Washington from Newbern, when a fight took place somewhere between Swift Creek and Chocowinity cross roads, and the enemy driven back. Picket skirmishing is continually taking place. We did not learn whether we lost any men in the above fight or not.

Gen. HILL had sent a demand for the surrender of the town, which was refused. He then requested the women and children to be removed, which was also refused. From what we can gather, it appears that the enemy are unable to procure provisions either by land or water. We know where the General's headquarters are, and the position of his batteries, but we think it would be imprudent to publish it. We hope to receive something definite from there in a few days.

LATER.

We learn, just as we are going to press, that a dispatch has been received from Rocky Mount stating that the town of Washington was taken possession of by Gen. HILL on yesterday. We have no doubt of the correctness of the report, as we are aware that such a result was expected to take place some time during the present week.

From Charleston.

After all it seems that we have been somewhat disappointed as to the renewal of the attack on Charleston. Up to half-past one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, no demonstrations had been made by the enemy toward a renewal of the fight. What has taken place since that hour we are not advised. Perhaps the battering their iron-clads received on Tuesday, will keep them off for some time to come. The sinking of their best Monitor is no small affair. We publish below a long account of the battle, from the Charleston *Mercury*.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Attack on Charleston Opened.

At last, the long period of doubt and delay is at an end; and this goodly city, girdled with the fiery circle of its batteries, stands confronted with the most formidable armada that the ocean of fresh has ever put afloat.

The first scene in the novel drama of the war, which we trust, is to add new lustre to the fame of Charleston has closed. Let us surrender thanks to the Lord of Hosts that the result, thus far, has been one of proud triumph to our country. As yet, however, we have but entered upon the ordeal. It will be for the next few days to tell the tale of our sad disaster, or complete success.

In view of the reticence which (for reasons of military policy) has heretofore marked our allusions to the presence of the iron-clad fleet, a brief review of the week will not be out of place. About noon on Sunday last the first intelligence was flashed to the city from Fort Sumter, that the turrets of the far-famed Monitor gunboats were looming up against the south-eastern horizon. During the afternoon the entire fleet hove in sight. Eight Monitors, besides the frigate Ironsides and twenty-seven wooden war vessels, took up their position just beyond the bar. As the news came bruited about the city, very many of our population populus (previous inebriations of danger) made hasty preparations to depart; and every train that has left the city since has gone heavily laden with the eleventh hour, exodus effects.

Sunday night quietly passed by. Monday morning brought no results of the movements of transports up the Stono river and the debarkation of a considerable force of Yankee troops on Cole's Island. But throughout Monday and Monday night, the armored fleet held its position beyond the bar. On Tuesday morning it was observed that another Monitor had arrived, making a force of no less than ten iron-clad vessels including the Ironsides.

At two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon a despatch from Fort Sumter announced that these ten vessels had crossed the bar and were cautiously steaming inward—the foremost one having at that time reached a point about three thousand yards from the Fort. The next news was brought to us, an hour later, by the dull detonation of the first gun from Fort Moultrie, which was immediately answered by a heavy report and a cloud of white smoke from the turret of one of the Monitors. At ten minutes after three, the enemy having come within range, Fort Sumter opened her batteries, and, almost simultaneously, the white smoke could be seen puffing from the low sand hills of Morris and Sullivan's Islands, indicating that the Beauregard Battery on the left, and Battery Wagner on the extreme right had become engaged. Five of the iron clads, forming in line of battle in front of Fort Sumter, maintained a very rapid return fire, occasionally hurling their 15 inch shot and shell against Fort Moultrie and the minor batteries, but all directing their chief efforts against the east face of Fort Sumter. Gradually, but visibly, the distance between the attacking vessels and the Fort was lessened, and as the enemy drew nearer the firing became hot and almost continuous.

About half-past four o'clock the battle became fierce and general. The scene at that hour, as viewed from the Battery promenade, was truly grand. Battery Bee had now mingled the hoarse thunder of its guns in the universal din, and the wide expanse of the harbor entrance, from Sullivan's Island to Cumming's Point, became enveloped in the smoke and constant flashes of the conflict. The iron-clads kept constantly shifting their position, but, whichever way they went, their ports, always turned towards the battlements of Sumter, poured forth their terrible projectiles against the walls of that famous stronghold. Ever and anon, as the huge shot went ricochetting towards the mark, the water was dashed up in vast sheets of spray, towering far above the parapet of the Fort, while the wreaths of smoke constantly ascending from the barbette guns showed how actively the artillerymen of the post were discharging their duties. In the foreground, our own staunch little ironclads, the Palmetto State and Chicora, could be seen steaming energetically up and down their chosen fighting position, evidently emulating to participate in the fray.

Up to this time the frigate Ironsides had born a very conspicuous part in the fight. Her long hull lay at the distance, apparently, of a mile from our batteries, and her tremendous broadsides were more than once fully answered by broadsides from the Fort. It soon became apparent that she was unable to stand the severe fire directed against her. Steaming rapidly southward, she gave Fort Sumter a few parting shots and withdrew from the action. The Keokuk, a double turretted Monitor, soon after followed her example; and before five o'clock the firing had evidently begun to slacken. The remaining Monitors, however, still kept up the bombardment and our forts and batteries replied with undiminished alacrity. At quarter after five, p. m., the Monitors began to retire, and at half past five the enemy fired the last shot of the engagement.

Gratifying as were the general results of the fight, the late hour at which it closed precluded the possibility of our receiving the full details from the Forts. A despatch from Fort Sumter informs us that the Ironsides and Keokuk were the only vessels roughly handled, and retired seriously injured. The Keokuk had her flag staff down, her boat shot away, three holes in her smoke stack and a portion of her bow shot off. The practice of our gunners was most creditable. Nearly every shot struck some one of the ironclads, but with what effect is not known. Fort Sumter was struck thirty four times. One of our guns was dismounted, but otherwise the Fort is in good condition. Fort Moultrie was uninjured. The casualties at Fort Sumter were a drummer boy, named Ahrens, mortally wounded; two men severely wounded, and three others slightly injured. At Fort Moultrie one man was accidentally hurt by a fall from the flagstaff, on which he was replacing our flag, which had been shot away. We learn that he afterwards died. Two small houses on the back beach of Sullivan's Island were demolished by the enemy's fire.

After their withdrawal from the action, the enemy's iron clads anchored off Morris Island where they now lie. Many think that the fight will be renewed at daybreak this morning; but up to the time at which we write (3 a. m.) all is quiet. The reports we get from the Stono River say that the enemy's transports still remain in the stream. Doubtless the Yankee generals intend, before venturing upon a land attack, to await the issue of the struggle between their ships and our batteries.

WM. HOWARD has been appointed Postmaster at Tarboro', N. C., in the place of GEORGE HOWARD, his father, deceased. A very excellent appointment.

Last week, in mentioning the names of persons who were selling corn to the poor at $1, we forgot to mention A. Brevard Davidson of this county, who has done his part nobly in this respect, not only selling corn to the needy at $1 per bushel, but he has supplied some families gratis.

Charlotte Democrat.

The Federals at Vicksburg are nearly all sick. The scurvy dogs could 'nt take Vicksburg, and so they took—the scurvy.

A great many Yankee officers wear spurs who would rather wear wings on their heels—when a big Rebel takes after them with a bayonet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM CHARLESTON—THE KEOKUK SUNK—NO FIGHTING ON WEDNESDAY.

CHARLESTON, April 8th, 1863.

Up to 10 o'clock, A. M., the enemy had made no renewal of the attack on Sumter. An official dispatch just received from Sumter announces that the iron-clad Keokuk, the most formidable of the Monitors, and possessing two turrets, has sunk off Morris' Island.

OFFICIAL FROM CHARLESTON.

RICHMOND, April 8, 1863.
CHARLESTON, S. C., 1.30 P. M.

To Gen. S. COOPER:—Seven turretted iron-clads and the Ironsides are within the bar. Twenty-two blockading vessels are off the bar. The Keokuk is certainly sunk on the beach near Morris' Island. No disposition is apparent to renew the conflict. Signed G. T. BEAUREGARD.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

MOBILE April 8th 1863.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register from Port Hudson of the 6th, says the Hartford landed at Baton Rouge this morning, and destroyed the government stores. It is stated that Farragut has gone to Washington, via Memphis, on account of his health failing.

PORT HUDSON, April 7th, 1863.

The lower fleet has opened fire, lying out of reach of our batteries. They are firing slowly, without effect.

FROM VICKSBURG

VICKSBURG, April 7th, 1863.

Another transport with troops has left the Yankee fleet to-day. The enemy cut the levee and turned the water into the old camping ground on the Peninsula. There is nothing from Hushpuckanna or the fight of Harrison's cavalry below.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, April 8th, 1863.

In the Senate to-day, the substitute from the House for the exemption bill was assigned to, and Committee of Conference asked for. The Senate bills passed extending the provisions of the impressment act to supplies for the navy, and to provide for the transfer of persons serving in the army to the navy.

The House passed the Senate bill for the relief of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad in Georgia; also the Senate bill to authorize the publication of the laws in two newspapers in each State, with an amendment; also the Senate bill to prevent the absence of officers and soldiers without leave.

FROM THE WEST.

JACKSON, MISS., April 7th 1863.

The enemy is retreating up the Tallahatchie river towards Cold Water. Our shot and shell did great execution to their crowded camps.

Farragut, with three vessels, just above Port Hudson, signalled for the lower fleet out to come there, having gone down the river.

Information from Memphis, deemed reliable, says that Vicksburg is to be attacked this week. The Federals are contracting their lines around Memphis.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—We have been favored with an inspection of a new gun, the invention of Captain John Travis, of the cavalry. The guns, for there are two of them, are mounted on wheels and each swings on a pivot between; one is rifled and the other smooth—both breech loading. The construction and working of these guns are very simple, only requiring three men to each two. They can be fired at the rate of—rifled guns, twenty shot weighing one pound each, per minute; smooth bore, 1,000 musket balls per minute—effective at 400 yards. The rifled gun will pierce two or three inches of iron at the distance of a mile, thus making it effective against transports, boilers, and the smooth gun can shower musket balls on a boat when disabled, or when trying to pass a point, and that at a small risk of life comparatively, as only three men are required to work them.

The shafts of the gun carriage are so constructed as to be used as a trail. The guns weigh ninety pounds each, and can be dismounted and carried off at will—and if a socket could be made in the pommel of the saddle—and we think this can be easily contrived by a skilful mechanic—a man could lift it to that place and make off with it, to prevent capture. In its simplicity of construction there seems to have been forgotten nothing to render it the most destructive engine of warfare we have ever seen or heard of. The means of loading are all that is claimed, though we do not choose to describe them. It has been examined by artillerists of competent experience, and the experience of the inventor in gunnery is almost sufficient guaranty that nothing short of the arrival at certain results would tempt him to bring it forward to the test of public trial.

Mobile Advertiser.

VALUE OF AN EXPLANATION.—A certain King, it is said, sent to another King, saying "Send me a blue pig with black tail, or else—"

The other in high dudgeon at the presumed insult replied,

"I have not got one, and if I had—"

Of which weighty cause they went to war for many years. After a variety of glories and miseries they finally bethought them that, as their armies and resources were exhausted, and their kingdoms mutually laid waste, it might be well enough to consult about the preliminaries of peace; but before this could be concluded, a diplomatic explanation was first needed of the insulting language which had formed the ground of the quarrel.

"What could you mean," asked the second king of the first, "by saying, "Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—?"

"Why," said the other, "I meant a blue one with a black tail, or else *some other color*." But, retorted he, "what could *you* mean by saying, "I have not got one and if I had—?"

"Why, of course, if I had, *I should have sent it*," an explanation which was entirely satisfactory, and peace was concluded accordingly.

HOW TO SAVE CORN.—It is suggested that many of the horses now in the use of officers of the army and Government might be dispensed with. For instance, those officers who are in command of posts on the coast service, such as Quartermasters, Commissaries, &c., have no pressing need of a horse, and should not be allowed to keep two or three, or even one. In many cases, these horses are only used for pleasure and can be easily dispensed with. The corn which they consume is wanted for the people and soldiers, and for the horses in actual service in the army. With economy we have in the South plenty of food for man and beast, but with extravagance and waste not enough to last six months.

Western Democrat.

The Trans-Mississippi Department.

If nothing has happened to delay him, General Price has, before this, reached his command, and we may very soon look for some stirring news from the Trans-Mississippi Department. We have now west of the Mississippi, Lieutenant General Kirby Smith, General Price, General Magruder, and General Sibley, General Smith has been placed at the head of the Department, and has already issued an order announcing that fact. General Price, it is understood, will lead the field movements on the redemption of Arkansas and his own State, Missouri; General Sibley is moving to an important point from where he will be heard from soon; and General Magruder's field of operations is Texas.

Of the strength of our armies and the situation of affairs in the Trans-Mississippi Department, it would not be prudent for us to speak. It is only proper now to announce that a new order of things has been inaugurated, from which the most important results may be anticipated, and that right speedily. Of General Price's mission we are particularly hopeful. The people he goes to free have confidence in him: they are chafing sorely under the rule of their oppressors. We believe, therefore, that his rallying cry will be responded to enthusiastically, and we shall soon expect to record events of the greatest importance to the ultimate success of our cause, embracing within their scope the recovery of a large territory that now, it must be admitted, seems almost irretrievably lost.

Charleston Mercury.

SPEECH OF THOMAS H. SEYMORE,

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Connecticut, at Hartford, on Wednesday Evening, March 11th, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I have spoken of the crisis in our affairs. The world has never seen one exactly like it.—Our rights have been taken away by arbitrary power. The sword and the bludgeon have been called in to effect these most wicked outrages. What have we to oppose to them? The ballot only; but the ballot is mightier than kings. [Applause.] The poet has well described how it

"As lightly falls
As snow-flakes fell upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God!"

[Great cheering.]

Now, my friends, what is required of us at this juncture of affairs? I address myself indiscriminately to all those who have enlisted under our banner—to those who have enlisted under our banner for the vigorous prosecution of peace. [Great applause.] What is required of us, I say? Perfect freedom of speech, abnegation of self, self-possession, steadiness of purpose, and a firm and unalterable resolution to stand by the Constitution and the laws. Well, now, your declarations, my friends, in regard to these great objects of your party organization, as expressed in the proceedings of your convention, have raised a storm about your heads, and it rages at the present time. I am glad that it is so. I see in the very fury of the gale the means of deliverance. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I crossed the Black sea once in a fearful tempest—a tempest that sent the waves chasing after us like so many fiends; but it was the wild winds that drove away the mist then along the coast, and opened to our view the anchorage of the Bosphorus. If it had not been for the gale, we might have drifted toward the Asiatic coast and been caught between the Symplegades. Now, the rage of man is as the raging sea, and those that fear either will not do to pursue the leviathan under the tropics, or to grapple with the hydra of Federal abolitionism.—[Applause.]

Gentlemen, the doings of your convention have my hearty approval. They have called out all the bitterness of the opposition. Now, it is lamentable that there should be so much bitterness at the present day, but I suppose that it cannot very well be helped. If you and those associated with you in drafting your resolutions and glossed over the atrocious doings of the men in power—if you had compromised with your consciences and found an excuse here and an apology there for what has been done, you might have passed muster with the men in power, and been voted patriots of the second water, if not of the first. But, my friends, it is better as it is. Why noble ends by noble means would obtain should not count the cost of the struggle. Who would win the crown must first wrestle with wild beasts at Ephesus, and I therefore rejoice that you have taken your stand in favor of State rights and constitutional rights, and that you are determined to maintain these. [Applause.] Do this, and you shall never your liberties. [Great applause.] Fail to do this, and you will be crushed between the upper and nether mill stone. Now, gentlemen, another thing: Since you have come out thus boldly, as you should have done, the old talk is revived here in this community about loyal and disloyal, and tests of this kind are applied to one and another in this community. Now, those who use these words, in scorn or of hatred of you, either do not know the true origin and application of these words, or they are troubled with what is called the "King's Evil." [Laughter. Sir, what have loyal or disloyal to do with our institutions? They are not indigenous to our soil any more than the Canada thistle or the deadly upas. When the Americans cast off the British yoke, they banished the words "loyal" and "disloyal" from our political Bible. They are not to be found in the Constitution of your country or in the "psalm" of "Jefferson and Liberty." But I will tell you where you may find them. In the proclamations of Lord Howe, and Cornwallis, and Clinton, and in their orders which gave the Jerseys and Carolinas to fire and sword; and if you look further, you may possibly find them in the death warrant which consigned the martyr Hale to an ignominious grave. We are not called upon to indulge in any such language as this. Devotion to the Constitution of the Union of our country is the sentiment of our heart, and is all that we are called upon to render. As for those other word of "treason," and "traitor," which political hatred is constantly casting in the faces of patriotic liberty-loving men, they are of little or no account, excepting when the lying tongue may expose some individual to odium or positive injury. In such a case let the traducers beware. [Great cheering.]

But, my friends, again; the doings of your convention have raised a clamor in this and other communities, the amount of which is that you are about to inaugurate a civil war in the country. Now, then, we will take care that there shall be no civil war, [applause,] and we will take care that the people have their rights. [Great applause.] Who ever heard of a peace measure provoking war and bloodshed? These men, I fear, are troubled with ill-stempered fancies. They have had so much to do with blood-letting, that it seems to have discolored everything about them. If they recall the mission of William Penn, they will be apt to conclude that peace measures, after all, are not so bad. When he came to the banks of the Delaware, it was a wild country. There he found a warlike tribe, who had been butchering each other, time out of mind; scalping each other, knocking out each other's brains. War to them was a pastime, and blood the incense of their lives. The story is a touching one. A brave man, animated by the true spirit of philanthropy, went in among the red men and talked to them as a friend. He got them together in council; he breathed into them something of the divine principle of charity that was in him. They listened to him as one sent by the Great Spirit, and all at once he told them, as it were, in the hollow of his hand. Involuntarily they laid down their arms, they buried the hatchet, and forever after ceased to make war upon each other.

But these men that have traduced you, your principles and your intentions, have conveyed the idea, or sought to convey the idea, that if the Democratic party could get power—as I have no doubt they are about to do, [circumstantial ring]—the laws are to be overturned.—Ah, it is a libel on the great, and numerous and patriotic party. Their history is that of a law-abiding party. As you gentlemen, both of you (turning to Mr. Toucey and Mr. Eaton,) very well know. If the old Whig party were in existence, they would tell you so. They will do nothing when in power, either to grieve the living or sully the memory of the dead. Let our conservative fellow-citizens, men of property, give no heed to rumors and declarations of this sort, but believe that, in the event of any such triumph of the party to which I refer, the laws will be maintained, and that equal and exact justice will be meted out to men of all parties and sects, and persuasions.—[Great applause.]

Another thing. They talk to us of government.—They say you must support the government. Sir, I understand perfectly well what is meant by this cry "Support the government." It means, if it means anything at all, that we are to support this administration right or wrong; and that I do not intend to do. [Great cheering.] I can see when we can make a distinction between what is called the government and what is done outside of the government. There are several kinds of government. There is that of the South of Turkey, a government of the one man power. He may send his mutes with the bow-string to throttle those whom he fears and hates, or he may tie up his women in sacks and throw them in the Bosphorus. There are other governments where men in power act independent of any law, except the law of their own breath, and a higher law, which is not known to patriots. Then there is the constitutional form of government, under which I was born, which I have supported, and under which, when my time comes, I would wish to die.—[Applause.]—Now, although the Sultan of Turkey may not do what he pleases without being called to an account for it, there is no such inhumanity for a ruler under a republican form of government. Whatever is done in accordance with the constitution of the United States is the government and a portion of our national life; and whatever is done contrary to that constitution is no government at all, such as our forefathers established, but a wicked usurpation. [Cheers.] Where are we at the present day? All the most valuable rights of the citizen, those especially that are set forth in the twelve amendments of the constitution, have been swept away by the men in power, and to-day—I lament to be obliged to say it—to-day we are living under a different form of government than that which our fathers founded and sealed with their blood. Our remedy for present abuses is not in revolutionary proceedings, but in the exercise of the right of ballot of which I have just spoken.

Now, gentleman, I see around me quite a number of naturalized citizens, and I wish to say a few words to them. The time has come when we may speak plainly to each other. I ask you, my friends, what induced you to this country? ["To escape tyranny."] Do you think me impertinent for asking the question and giving you the answer to it myself? Why did you leave the Rhine and the Rhone and the borders of Lake Geneva? Why did you leave the Neufchatel and Constance? Why did you leave the Elba and the Scheldt and the Hague? Why did you leave sunny Italy, the scene of civil war for more than a hundred years, and why, the vine-clad hills of France? Why did you leave Caledonia, "stern and wild," and sweet lakes that nestle in the bosom of hills? Why did you leave Killarney and Kilkenny, and those consecrated places where Curran and Gratia thundered against oppression, and where Emmit laid down his life? [Applause.] Why did you leave the grave of your kindred in the Fatherland, "the God's acre" of Germany, and the churchyard of the United Kingdom? Why did you leave the historic scenes of the Old World, where the Roman, the Northman, and the blue-eyed Goth have been, and where they have left the impress of their moral power, or of brute force—scenes where I have sometimes stood, as it were, entranced, till I seemed to be incorporated with the past, while ages surged by me? Why did you leave the beautiful, the tender, the touching, the sublime—why did you leave all these for the new world? Better, perhaps, I have sometimes thought in these days of trial, that the good ship in which you embarked had been stranded on the French, the German, or the Irish coast, and you plucked from the remorseless wave—not less cruel and remorseless than the wrath of man—have returned to your native village, there to take up the burthen of life again; better this than that you should have come here just to taste the sweets of liberty, and all at once have the cup dashed from your lips. [Applause.]

And now for my answer. You come here to get rid of unjust law, of odious taxes "that take from the mouth of labor the bread which it has earned" to get rid of large armies and navies that eat out the substance of the people, to get rid of stamp acts and conscription acts, to be rid of provost marshals, and game keepers, and bumbailiffs, the instruments of the iron rule. [Great applause.] You came hither to get rid of a vile system of *espionage* for which our language has no name, and to get rid of the passport system that stops you at every frontier town till your passport can be vised and stamped. You came where speech was free and the press free, where there was trial by jury, where labor was honored, and man, the lord of his little patch of ground, or, it may be, of his acres, could take his children in his arms and thank God that he was born in land of freedom. [Great cheering.] This is what you came for. And you came where civil and religious liberty had found an asylum and reared her temples to justice and to the worship of the living God. But, men of foreign lands, you whom I have sometimes welcomed to our shores, I am bound to tell you that in some things you have been misled lately, deceived, beguiled, and cast, as it were, into the horrible pit. In the last year—a year which, for its violation of personal rights and disregard of constitutional obligations should be stricken from the calender—the men in power, disregarding the rights of the people under the Constitution; have struck down, in a succession of outrageous blows, many of the rights which you had acquired here, and the privileges which you had begun to enjoy, and have renewed here in our country some of the worst features of the rotten dynasties of European and Asiatic countries. And now, gentlemen, your remedy is in your own hands. United together, and firm in your purpose, you may recover that which you have lost, and recover these inevitable privileges in a constitutional way.

Gentlemen of the different clubs—for I suppose you are all represented here—I see in your organization the noble impulse, the patriotic purposes, the holy aspiration and heroic resolve which have characterized the true friends of liberty in all ages of the world. Your late Convention was a remarkable one. Every town in the State was represented. This is something which has never occurred before. Nor is the explanation a difficult one. Every town has suffered more or less by the war. Every town has seen on the edge of its horizon the shadows of some coming despotism. Every town has given something of the flower of its youth to the cause. Some have returned crippled for life; others have come back to tell the story of how they were treated by those who should have been to them friends and protectors. Every town is loaded with taxes. In all of them there is more or less mourning. Rachel weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted because they are not, and all of this misery, desolation, burthen, and oppression, for the sake of political abolitionism. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, a word or two more and I have done. What is the mission of the hour? It is to speak out, and speak plainly, and not only that, but to speak the whole truth; and if you do this, you may say that we have gone far enough in an unprofitable and cruel struggle. "It is time to sheath the sword and spare mankind." (Great cheering.) "Already have our quarrels filled the world with widows and orphans." But, perhaps, you say to me—some of you—we are to gain by this struggle, and therefore it should go on. Gain what? If you conquer the South, you have got to keep an army there to hold them in subjugation, and empoverish yourselves to pay for it. If you devastate the South and turn the African loose, you destroy that portion of your country which was once your best home market, and convert it into a desert. Is it liberty that we are to gain? Alas, my friends, you have well nigh lost your liberties by permitting the military to override the civil power. Depend upon it, such a contest as this, at the present time, there can be but one end, and that will be despotism for yourselves and children. The only hope is a return to peaceful counsels; the cry should go forth from one end of the land to the other, "We have had enough of this death struggle."

But what is to be done, they may say, after you get a cessation of hostilities? We cannot, perhaps, penetrate the future and be able to see at this moment what can or should be done. But allay the passions which war engenders, and we shall be at no loss to find a way. God will help us. [Applause.] It is not by force of arms that we are to have another Union, but by force of reason. Reason hides her elf in these days—a poor, naked, shivering thing—amid the pelting of the storm. Go to your army, and they will tell you they have had enough of slaughter—Brave men will tell you this. There has not one battle been fought since the war begun, whether in their favor or against them, that doubts have not arisen in their minds as to the possibility of conquering the South. Some of them remember what Chatham said on the rebellious colonies. They could not forget, either, nor should we forget, that the men on the other side of the "invidious line" are of our own kindred spirits also, and, reflecting on these things, these men of whom I am speaking, who are, many of them, looking to Connecticut and hoping for a democratic triumph here, [

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1863.

NOTICE.

From and after this day the subscription price of this paper will be THREE DOLLARS per year, in advance.—All subscribers now in arrears, who do not pay up by the 30th of June next, and pay one year in advance, will have their papers discontinued at that time. ☞No subscription received for less than 12 months. ☜

March 19th, 1863.

Charleston.

The Charleston papers and the despatches to the Associated Press have already given all the essential details of the recent attack upon the defences of Charleston, and leave little to be added in that way.

The attack commenced at about three o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 7th inst., and closed at about half-past five of the same afternoon, at which time the last of the iron-clad fleet had retired out of range, the batteries and forts having all also ceased to fire, except the Keokuk made by eight batteries, one Whitney battery, and one iron-clad ingate. The two last named, the Keokuk and Ironsides were so severely handled that the former sunk not long after, and the latter was evidently disabled.—The injury to the other vessels is not definitely known, but the disappearance of one or two has probably gone to Port Royal for repairs. All the repairing operations seem to be progressing rapidly, for that, which has remained, combine to account for the failure of the enemy to renew the attack on the next day after every last week, and force us to the conclusion that they must have been very severely injured.

A telegraphic despatch received on Tuesday evening, caused us to hear for Charleston on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of sending away a young relative at school in that city, but nothing of importance that might occur kept us there during Thursday evening, but without having the opportunity of witnessing a single shot exchanged. The enemy's iron-clads were still at the latest dates, lying inside the bar, out of range of the guns of Morris Island, so as to be invisible from the city. Our own two boats, the Chicora, and Palmetto State, were cruising in the harbor. The Quaker gunboats were in motion etc., for Mount Pleasant, James Island, etc., were crawling around the harbor. The Confederate flag still floated proudly from Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson, batteries Bee and Beauregard, as well as from Fort Ripley and the works on Morris' Island. The city, as we saw it, was quiet, people went about as usual, and little indication of the fact of a recent cannonade or the presence of a hostile force inside the bar. Outside, the ships of the blockading squadron were occasionally just visible.—But the excitement which prevailed in Charleston was evidently not without cause or reason. The attack had been long expected by all, it had made up their minds and completed the arrangements and were glad to have the suspense put an end to. The business of all kinds, however, might be said to be at a stand. Stores were closed and their business men were on the streets, presenting a heavy array of empty bags and baskets, or, who might go a shopping along, King street, would have to beg and much to pay.

The hotels were full, and at the Mills House or the Charleston Hotel might occasionally be seen many distinguished military men, either actually on service a Charleston or summoned to it by the repeated attack. Gen. Lee has made [illegible] and has his headquarters on Broad [illegible] Charleston. He looks well and cheerful, and we were [illegible] expressed himself fully satisfied indeed, highly gratified by the result of the contest. Gen. G. W. Smith, an intelligent, [illegible] gentleman, with a firm and decided [illegible] having resigned his commission in the rebel army, is in Charleston in plain black clothes, but is ready to do himself useful in any way he is [illegible]

The [illegible] iron-clads came within [illegible] hundred yards of Sumter. Citizens [illegible] spectators of the scene from James Island [illegible] Island told us in Charleston that the [illegible] approached nearer [illegible] hundred yards, and the fact that [illegible] Monitors were made to [illegible] water and rebound be[illegible] to show that they could not have been [illegible] distant, otherwise it is difficult to [illegible] with any confidence of such weight and range as [illegible] directly at an object like the fort, [illegible] over fifty feet and a largely extended [illegible] Whitney boat, the Keokuk, received [illegible] and destroyed for her temerity and [illegible] will such report the extent [illegible] to the pet invention of the worthy [illegible] Still it is well they [illegible] the fort, since to do so they must [illegible] range, and under a [illegible] are only protected by two [illegible] shots fired at the Fort [illegible] strike the water below.

Of course [illegible] of all sorts about [illegible] such rumours were [illegible] the [illegible] without interfering [illegible] the strength of the work. Other [illegible] pitted, but neither [illegible] crack [illegible] like it. The injury to the [illegible] repair, and the whole work is believed [illegible] o'clock on Tuesday, which [illegible] the fort, in two hours [illegible] it would indicate very slow [illegible] turretted vessels and the [illegible] of the shots fired to have [illegible] forts and batteries, giving [illegible] from each gun, which [illegible] difficulties in the way [illegible] the turretts. The [illegible] and that the invulnerability [illegible] Monitors had been settled—[illegible] yet to be proved. It certainly has [illegible] either at Fort McAlister or Fort Sumter, [illegible] the attack upon the latter [illegible] their assumed invulnerability [illegible] defensive and defensive power [illegible] has not yet been fully decided, but [illegible] of the experiment, so far as it has gone, has been highly encouraging to us. Of course it is not to be supposed that the attack on Charleston will be abandoned, or even relaxed, or until every means has been exhausted. The Yankee preparations have been too long planned and [illegible] great an expense to permit their being [illegible] hope remains of success. We will fear [illegible] less vigorous attacks both by land and water, which [illegible] to be repelled. It is difficult to feel any absolute confidence of any future event, all the issues of which have not been tried, still we can say that in the present aspects of this attack upon Charleston, we see many [illegible] encouragement, if not absolute confidence.

We are not aware of any landing having yet been made except on Cole's Island, which is barely separated from James Island by a marsh and a creek over and through which we have seen [illegible] there is not still a bridge and causeway, [illegible] probably more than six thousand men have been [illegible] from our lookout station on James Island a large number of transports were visible last week at Coles', most of them [illegible] Northern river steamers. We look for [illegible] James Island, with the works there, sufficiently strong to resist any force that the enemy could bring for ward against them. There is no place on the Island where upon to make a successful [illegible] assault.

Morris Island [illegible] the point of land nearest Fort Sumter—Cumming's Point. South and West of Morris Island, and separated from it by a narrow channel is Folly Island. It was supposed that the enemy might land upon Folly Island and erect batteries on the end next to Morris Island, with the view of taking our works on the latter island in reverse, compelling their abandonment, and thus obtaining a foothold on land for the purpose of erecting batteries to bear upon Sumter. Our military authorities are not asleep as to this probable movement of the enemy, which will not succeed. There was also a rumor in Charleston last week, that the enemy was landing or attempting to land troops at Bull's Bay, some distance North of Charleston. We do not think that this report is worthy of attention, inasmuch as it would be the height of folly for the Yankees to even think of such a thing—the very thing which our people would prefer that they should do.

The sea islands along the South Carolina coast are certainly fair and fertile spots, and it is painful to see their rich fields lying waste and their comfortable homes desolate. On last Thursday afternoon we visited James Island, and passed the night at the camp of the 61st N. C. T., belonging to Gen. Clingman's brigade. We were glad to meet many old friends among our troops there, and to find them in good health, generally speaking. Pneumonia and typhoid fever seem to be the prevailing diseases, although to our surprise we found a few cases of measles among those conscripts or others, who had recently joined. Col. Radcliffe, Lt. Col. Devane, Quartermaster Anderson, Surgeon Harris, Capt. J. F. Moore, Lts. Van Amringe and Lippitt, and indeed, all our friends from this section were well, or if anything ailed them it was *nostalgia*, home-sickness. If any one doubts the devotion of North Carolinians to their native State, just let him visit one of their camps in another State. None would think of leaving before the fight at Charleston is over, and all will do their duty well and bravely, but they do want the long agony to be over, so they may return to North Carolina to assist in driving the invaders from the borders of the old North State.

During our trip to the island, we visited Fort Pemberton and other works, which appear to be very strong and well constructed. Of course as to their number or location we do not intend to speak. Our people express the fullest confidence of being able to repel any force that may advance on that side. At General Clingman's headquarters we met several very clever gentlemen. General Clingman was absent on a reconnoisance and examination of the outposts. We had the pleasure of meeting him, however, on Friday, in the city, and were pleased to find him looking well and cheerful.

Going down to Charleston, we fell in with Mr. Hewson, correspondent of the London *Morning Herald*, the organ of the party of which Earl Derby is considered the leader, and also with Mr. Stedman, of the Richmond *Enquirer*. Mr. Hewson is not likely to fall into the blunders, or be guilty of the sonorous pomposities of Russell, of the *Times*. He assured us that a great interest was felt in England in regard to the result of this trial of iron clads, *versus* forts.

P. S. It will be seen by our telegraphic despatch received this morning, that the entire iron-clad fleet has left Charleston. No one, however, regards this as a final movement, nor has any idea that the attack has been abandoned, or that its renewal will be postponed any great length of time. Where the iron clads have gone remains to be seen. Those going South have probably found their way to Port Royal.

The last Yankee demonstration at Charleston is certainly one of the oddest affairs of the present unexampled contest. What could have been meant by it is more than we can begin to understand, unless we admit the conclusion that if an experiment, it was a foolish one—if a serious attack, it was a most unsuccessful one. This day week the iron-clad fleet moved up against the forts and batteries defending Charleston. They engaged them two hours and a half and retired. They have since left without firing another shot, and the blockading squadron, outside the bar alone remains to flout the Federal flag in the vicinity of Charleston.

If promises and boastings unfollowed by performance are calculated to provoke ridicule, then the Yankee forces and Government are justly liable to be regarded as having rendered themselves ridiculous by their abortive effort at Charleston, preceded, as it was, by such a flourish of trumpets as has not been heard within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. A few more such affairs, and the "blatant beast" of the Northern mobocracy will demand a fresh victim. The redoubted Ericcson, the planner of the Monitors, will be in serious danger of losing life or limb, or at the least, of being tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail, sharp side upwards, and no attempt allowed. So mote it be. He is a humbug. His hot air steamer was a failure—his caloric engine was an old affair used and abandoned nearly half a century ago in Scotland. His turretts were proposed to the British Admiralty years before he ever thought of the Monitor. The Yankees have been fooled by the Monitors, and we insist upon their tarring and feathering Ericcson, and then riding him on a rail, as aforesaid.

But perhaps it will be said by the Lincolnites that the movement on the 7th was mere a reconnoisance in force to test their ability to contend with, and, if necessary, reduce the forts defending Charleston. If they had found the reconnoisance satisfactory they would have kept on and continued the attack until some effect was produced on the forts, or at least have renewed it within the many days following, during which they lay useless under Morris Island.

They have probably all gone to Port Royal. It is not likely that any of the iron-clad fleet have gone North from Charleston.

It should be remembered that the Keokuk, although a turretted iron-clad was not a Monitor, and that, therefore, her destruction does not settle the question as to our power to destroy the full-blooded bull dogs. Let Whitney, the inventor of the Keokuk, be immediately thrown as a tub to the whale. Let him be the first victim. Let the Scandinavian captain be reserved for a slower torture.

The time for a winter campaign is over. The Spring is fully opened and Summer will soon be upon us. The "Gibraltars" of the "rebellion" are untaken, and the Federal situation is less favorable than it was months ago.

The various projects to dig by Vicksburg through the Peninsula opposite—to burrow and squeeze to its rear through the Yazoo Pass, the Coldwater River or the Sunflower have failed and been abandoned. Mobile has not been ventured on. Charleston has been *felt*, and the feel thereof not liked. Chattanooga and a large portion of Middle and all of East Tennessee remain untouched. Northern Alabama is now able to resist.—The Yankees cannot take our strongholds in front, and they cannot dig round them: at least such would seem to be the case.

They are certainly about to change their programme in anticipation of the Summer campaign, but to what the proposed change will amount, or what it will effect, remains to be seen. They will hardly attack Fredericksburg in front. Perhaps, having the Potomac as a base, they would like to occupy the Stafford hills for months and thus keep Lee's army tied down, watching them. If this is their game, we rather think they will not succeed. They will probably find that there are blows to be taken as well as given. If General Hooker thinks that by persistently sitting down opposite Fredericksburg he can force Lee to fall back upon Richmond, he will certainly find himself mistaken—not but that Lee *may* move, but not in *that* direction.

The effort now being made to recover a large portion of the Eastern Section of North Carolina from the hands of the enemy, is one of the greatest importance to the Confederacy, and especially to North Carolina.—That section is a perfect granary, although of course, its productions, even if recovered in time for planting, and held during the year by our troops, must be seriously lessened by the want of labor, both of man and beast, as well as the feeling of insecurity created by the proximity of the enemy. We hope to hear the news of decisive success having been obtained by General Hill at Washington, and that he has been able to take that town and also to clear the enemy out of the Albermarle country. It would be a great thing.

Whether Grant will unite with with Rosecranz, or Rosecranz with Grant, is more than the movements so far made enable us to determine. Apparently, however, the seige of Vicksburg has been abandoned, and it is possible that the Tennessee River and not the Mississippi, will be made the base of operations against Jackson, Vicksburg, and other points in Mississippi and Northern Alabama. It is hardly possible that this movement can succeed, but it is very probable that it will be attempted.

But, again, if Rosecranz and Grant propose to adopt a new programme of action in the West, so does another greater general than even the wiley Rosecranz. We mean General Joseph E. Johnston. *His* campaign is also planned and will be apt to astonish the non-captors of Vicksburg. Let us wait and see.

J. H. Flanner, Esq., of Wilmington, has been appointed a member of the Board of Internal Improvements, in place of E. J. Hale, Esq., of Fayetteville, who declined the appointment.

The Northern train which arrived here this morning brings information that before and about the time when the train left Weldon yesterday evening heavy firing was heard from the direction of Suffolk. This much appears to be certain. Among the rumours is that of a successful attack upon Suffolk, which was to have been simultaneous with that upon Washington N. C. Suffolk and Washington may both have fallen into our hands, but we are chary of trusting rumor, and we have no positive information.

Daily Journal, yesterday

We are unalterably opposed to the bill now before Congress to elect members of Congress by a general State ticket instead of by District tickets, at present. It would prevent the minority of each State (when parties are organized, as it is likely they will be at some time) from having a voice in Congress. We suppose the bill was originated by the members of Congress from Kentucky and Missouri, in order that they may hold their seats two years longer, as the greater part of these States are in the possession of the enemy and it would be impossible to hold elections in all the different Districts. But it would be far better for those Representatives retire from Congress for the present than to adopt the measure proposed.

Charlotte Democrat

We agree most fully with the Democrat. We think the plan of election by general ticket wrong. It would tend to destroy one of the distinction between the Senate and the House of Representatives; would oppress minorities in States, would lead to caucuses, combinations and bargains, and would work badly all round.

The letter of "Sumter," the Nassau correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, which we publish in to day's paper, will be found to contain some important suggestions in regard to letters and passengers running the blockade *via* Nassau. Who knows what information may be sent in the mail or carried by passengers?

On the week before the attack at Charleston, the Northern papers announced that city as being in their possession.

On the night of the Tuesday on which the fight took place which resulted in the repulse of the iron-clads, the steamer *Margaret and Jessie*, formerly the *Douglas*, ran the blockade from Charleston, carrying an account of the affair with its result, given by Frank Vizetelly, artist and correspondent of the London Illustrated *News*. Frank was quiet, but the Yankees beat him. They have got a week start of his truth.

One of all the preparations and devices adopted for attack or defence at Charleston, but one new invention has been proved useful and efficient—the Brooke Gun. We do not say that the works planned were not well and skilfully devised as executed, or that the iron-clads with their fifteen inch guns were not formidable. But the forts were the old-fashioned forts. The batteries were constructed according to well known rules—the Monitors were mere mechanical arrangements for invulnerability, but wanting in efficiency as means of attack. The Brooke gun, with its square headed bolts of chilled iron, showed itself superior to the monster ordnance of the enemy, which had no new element, and only differed from the old Dahlgren guns in size, and even in *that* the big guns of the Monitors were far behind several brass guns made long ago for the Sultan of Turkey, or the Great Mogul at Delhi.

On this day two years ago Fort Sumter was surrendered to the Confederate forces under Gen. Beauregard, and, no doubt on this, the second anniversary of its capture the Yankee forces wished to hold high festival over its re-capture; but they have been disappointed. The same men who then took it now defend it. The anniversary is come and will soon be gone, yet the Confederate flag still waves over all the works in the harbor of Charleston.

Daily Journal, 12th.

There has been some hard fighting near Washington, N. C., but the reports of the capture of that place, which we find floating around, are not confirmed. See telegraphic column.

Pub. Docs.

We are indebted to the Hon. T. D. McDowell, of the House of Representatives for a copy of the "Official reports of the Battles. Published by order of Congress."—Also for the Senate Tax Bill, and for the "Correspondence between the War Department and General Lovell relating to the Defences of New Orleans."

We have also to acknowledge the receipt from the Hon. George Davis, of the "Report of the [Senate] Committee on Finances, on the Bill to lay Taxes for the Common Defence, and Carry on the Government of the Confederate States," as also other documents.

We have not a word of news to-day from the direction of Washington, N. C., or Franklin, Va.

Cheap Ink.—We write this paragraph with a very black, free-flowing ink made by boiling in water the bark of the bay or dwarf magnolia, cut into small pieces. The ink appears to us to be equal in every respect to any other we have seen, and is easily made from a material obtainable almost anywhere in the low country. It seems as though it would permanently retain its color, at least some writing done nearly a month ago looks blacker than it did at first.

The recipe, as well as the ink, was given to us by Mr. Kerr of this county.

The New York Herald thinks that incalculable consequences of good or evil to the Federal cause depend upon the issue at Charleston. It says:—

"With Charleston in our possession, Wilmington, Savannah and Mobile—the last remaining rebel seaports of any importance—become an easy conquest, and with their reoccupation by the 'old flag,' the business of England's blockade running is suppressed. The effect, too, of the loss of Charleston will tell heavily against Richmond, and will very much simplify and facilitate the operations of General Hooker for its reduction. On the other hand, the failure of our land and naval forces, after their careful preparations to reduce Charleston, will be followed by corresponding advantages to the enemy at home and abroad."

For the Journal.

Clinton, April 11th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—

Gentlemen: In these times when the spirit of speculation and extortion is rife in our land it is refreshing to read notices of devoted patriots who can soar above the unhallowed thirst for gain. I am proud to see your notices of those who have supplied the needy for so moderate a price. And while others have their due need of praise let me call your attention to an instance which should not be silently passed over. It is the case of Colonel Luke A. Powell, Esq., of Sampson county, whose ear has never been deaf to the voice of the needy. The highest price he has ever received from a soldier's wife or the destitute has been $1 per bushel for corn. This frequently happens among our farmers to a considerable extent. But in the case of Col. Powell he has sold his entire crop at that price, and has given notice that none but the needy could be supplied, and in numerous instances has he filled the sacks of the soldiers' wives and his poor neighbors, and like Joseph left the money in the mouth of the sack to be taken home again. For this his countrymen honor him, and would to God others would find in his example something to imitate. Yours, truly, X

General Beauregard to the Troops.

Headquarters,
Department of So. Ca., Ga. and Fla.,
Charleston, S. C., April 10, 1863.

General Orders
No. 55

The commanding General is gratified to have to announce to the troops the following joint resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina:

"*Resolved*, That the General Assembly reposes unbound "ed confidence in the ability and skill of the Commanding "General of this Department, and the courage and patriot"ism of his brave soldiers, with the blessing of God, to "defend our beloved city and to beat back our vindic"tive foes.

"*Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor be instructed to communicate this resolution to General "Beauregard."

Soldiers! the eyes of your countrymen are now turned upon you on the second anniversary of the 12th of April, 1861, when the sovereignty of the State of South Carolina was triumphantly vindicated within the harbor which we are now to defend. The happy issue of the action on the 7th instant—the stranded, riddled wreck of the iron mailed Keokuk—her baffled consociators, forced to retire beyond the range of our guns, have inspired confidence in the country that our ultimate success will be complete. An inestimably precious charge has been confided to your keeping, with every reliance on your manhood and enduring patriotism.

By command of Gen. Beauregard.
(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
Jno. M. Otey, A. A. G.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

LATEST FROM GEN. HILL'S DIVISION.

Goldsboro', April 12th, 1863.

News of a partial victory over the Abolitionists, near Washington, reached us to-day. It appears that the Yankees under Foster, marching to the relief of Washington, now invested by our troops, were met and routed last Tuesday evening, near Blount's Creek, by Gen. Pettigrew. No loss on our side.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Richmond, April 11th, 1863.

In the Senate to-day, the Senate bill to organize an ordnance department passed; also Senate bill prescribing the rates of Postage on newspapers, etc., and the Senate bill to organize the Medical Purveyor's Department.

The House last night passed a substitute for the Senate bill to amend the Sequestration laws; it was reconsidered and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House then went into secret session on the Tax bill.

FROM CHARLESTON—THE IRON-CLADS LEFT

Charleston, April 12th, 1863.

During yesterday all was quiet. This morning the entire iron-clad fleet departed, three going North and four South. The Ironsides was towed over the bar. The impression generally prevails, however, that they will return soon to renew the attack.

Last night the steamer Stonewall Jackson, formerly the Leopard, while attempting to run into this harbor, was hotly chased by half a dozen blockaders, and fired at.—The Stonewall Jackson received several shots through her hull. Capt. Black finding it impossible to escape, ran the steamer on the Beach and burned her. The crew and passengers took to the boats, and have reached here.—Very little was saved excepting the mail and passengers' effects. The steamer burned to the water's edge, in sight of the Yankees. Her cargo consisted of several pieces of field artillery, two hundred barrels of saltpetre and forty thousand pair of army shoes, and a large assortment of merchandize.

FROM JACKSON.

Jackson, April 10th, 1863.

Fifty three gunboats and all the Yankees have gone up Cold Water river. Three gunboats, iron-clad, were abandoned and destroyed at the mouth of Amite.

The Memphis lines are closed hermetically for sixty days. Neither cotton nor contrabands are admitted.

From the South-West—The Yankees Retreating, &c

Jackson, Miss., April 11th, 1863.

A despatch from Greenwood to Gen. Lee says it is reported that the enemy at Black Bayou is retreating towards the river, laying waste the whole county from Grenada.

The river patrol of two gunboats, conveying five cavalry transports, passed up the Mississippi on the 7th inst.; a 60, ninety en transports with infantry, and forty freight boats loaded with.

The enemy is reinforcing all the depots on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. A wagon train of tents went east from Memphis.

Gen. Grant has reached Memphis.

A special despatch to the Appeal, from Senatobia, says that 26 boats and 12 gunboats, have gone up to Memphis to operate on the Cumberland River.

Heavy shipments are being made on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The Corinth merchants are shipping North. Sutlers are selling their wagons. A great strategetic movement is on foot.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, April 10th, 1863.

Nothing new here. Two additional transports went up to-day, loaded with troops. Others are preparing to go.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Milledgeville, Ga., April 10th, 1863.

The Senate adopted, as a substitute for the bill endorsing Confederate bonds, a resolution submitting the question to the people at the October election—yeas 25, nays 10. The House rejected Mr. Stephens' resolution declaring against endorsement,—yeas 60, nays 61.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Richmond, April 12, 1863.

The Whig has Northern dates of the 11th inst.

A large meeting of the Democracy of New York city, held on the night of the 7th at Cooper Institute, adopted a platform expressing opposition to the policy of the administration as hostile to the restoration of the Union, subversive of the Constitution, and oppresive to the people; denouncing the measures of the last Congress as repugnant to every principle of justice, and calculated to strengthen the Southern States and permanently establish the so-called Confederacy; declaring that the war, as conducted by the administration, has been a failure, [Loud applause,] and that the immense resources of men and money freely given by the people have been dissipated without favorable results.

4*th Resolved*, That under these circumstances, we declare for peace. [Great cheering.] This administration cannot conquer the South if they would, and would not if they could. This war proving unsuccessful, we favor peace and conciliation as the only mode left to the restoration of the union, etc.

Fernando Wood was the first speaker. He said if asked what the Democratic successor of Lincoln should do, he would answer, cease hostilities and obtain a conference officially or unofficially.

John S. Carlile, of Virginia, said that the South can never be conquered, and the war can only end in a thorough exhaustion of both sides.

Passengers from Memphis who arrived at Cairo, on the 7th, report two important expeditions, the objects of which are not made public.

The Herald's Washington correspondent of the 7th says that the President and party who accompanied him to the Army of the Potomac, will return on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Municipal elections in Maine and Columbus, Ohio, went in favor of the Republicans.

A special despatch to the Philadelphia Press, from Reading, Pa., speaks of the arrival of a numerous mob of Knights of the Golden Circle in that town, to rescue the conspirators against the government. Difficulties of no ordinary character are apprehended.

Gold in New York, on the 9th, was quoted at 146.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.—THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO ARRESTED, &c., &c.

Mobile, April 11th, 1863.

An officer from a British ship-of-war off this bar last night, reports the capture of the City of Mexico by the French.

A special despatch to the Appeal, from Senatobia, says that Gov. Tocu, of Ohio, has been arrested and held to bail for kidnapping Dr. Olds last Summer.

The Memphis Argus claims the safe retreat of the enemy from Sunflower river, as the most masterly exploit of the war.

A special despatch to the Advertiser, from Spring Hill, Tenn., says that the enemy is reported to be evacuating Franklin.

Papers from Nashville acknowledge the sinking of transports and the disabling of gunboats by our artillery.

Farragut is again blockading Red River.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Richmond, April 13th, 1863.

In the Senate to-day the Senate bill to abolish the office of regimental Commissary was passed; also the House bill to prevent fraud in the Quartermaster's and Commissary departments, and obtaining, under false pretences, transportation for private property.

The House business was unimportant.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, April 13, 1863.

All quiet. A few blockaders, and the frigate Ironsides, off the bar, are the only vessels in sight to-day. A steamship arrived this morning from Bermuda, with a cargo of army equipments, &c., for the Government.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Lynchburg, April 13th, 1863.

A special despatch to the Republican, dated Salem, April 13th, says that Jenkins' expedition, with a small portion of his command, in Western Virginia, has been completely successful. The elections and Spring Courts of the bogus government in all the counties west of the Kanawha river were broken up, driving the enemy with loss into his fortifications at Hurricane bridge, proceeded thence to the Kanawha river, and four miles below Evenfield, riddled two government steamboats, which were passing; embarked at night on flatboats and floated down the Kanawha, attacking and capturing Point Pleasant; next morning killed and captured a number of the enemy, took one hundred and fifty horses, and destroyed a large amount of stores. The enemy made most desparate efforts to cut off his retreat from the Ohio river, but they were eluded, and the command extricated in safety.

FIGHT AT FRANKLIN, TEXAS.

Confederacy, April 13, 1863

At Franklin, Texas, Vandorn attacked the enemy with 2,000 cavalry and Hesterly's battery. The Federals repulsed, but advanced again with large reinforcements, when a bloody fight ensued. Freeman's battery was captured and Freeman killed. Our loss was heavy. We retreated from the place, after six hours hard fighting.

Later accounts represent the recapture of our artillery, after the fall of Freeman. We took no prisoners.

YANKEE TRAINS CAPTURED.

Tullahoma, April 13, 1863.

Reliable information was received to-day, stating that Wheeler had captured two trains, one between Louisville and Nashville, and the other between Nashville and Murfreesboro', with a large number of men and officers, and destroying the trains. All quiet elsewhere.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Jackson, Miss., April 13th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Appeal says that 20,000 [?] troops passed up from Vicksburg on the 10th to reinforce Rosecranz.

More vessels from the Confederacy had arrived at Bermuda. The blockade is inefficient and war with England is feared.

An expedition left Iowa on the 6th instant for Missouri.

The Mississippi river is rising at Memphis three inches per day. The Arkansas river is over the banks.

FROM JACKSON.

Jackson, April 13th, 1863.

Despatches from Grenada, of the 12th, say that large reinforcements, with Commissary and Quartermasters' stores have arrived.

The new plan of the Federals is to send a force on each of the three Railroads coming South.

Grant's army joins Rosecranz by water. The Tennessee river is falling rapidly.

From Hernando, on the 11th, we learn that Elliott's marine brigade has certainly gone to Memphis.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, D. C., April 5th, 1863.

Negro volunteering has been abandoned, and a draft will be adopted.

Boats from Moon Pass are in a terrible condition.

Lincoln learns that five powerful rams are building in England for the Confederates.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Richmond, April 14th, 1863.

The Senate was chiefly occupied to-day in the discussion of the bill to confiscate leasehold interest and shares of stock owned by alien enemies in the Telegraph lines. The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow. The Tax bill and exemption bill are now pending before the Committees of Conference.

The House has passed the Joint resolutions declaring that martial law, in the sense of an arbitrary suspension of all the laws and civil jurisdictions, cannot exist within the Confederate States, nor in any sense only by virtue of legislative authority; also passed the bill to regulate newspaper postage.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, April 14th, 1863.

All is quiet to-night. The enemy occupies Cole's Island, in considerable force, protected by a few gunboats. All his transports have left this vicinity.

FROM WHEELER'S COMMAND.

Tullahoma, April 14th, 1863.

Further information has been received from Wheeler, confirming the capture of two trains, containing thirty thousand greenbacks and a number of prisoners, including three Majors, two Captains, and three of Rosecranz's Staff. It is calculated that thirty of the enemy were killed and seventy wounded. Ours none, and only one slightly wounded.

FIRE AT CHATTANOOGA—VANDORN'S RECENT FIGHT—DESTRUCTION OF YANKEE GUNBOATS AND TRANSPORTS.

Chattanooga, April 14th, 1863.

The Malt House attached to Snyder's distillery at this place was destroyed by fire at noon to-day with a quantity of grain. Loss seven thousand dollars, insurance two thousand dollars.

The rumors of Van Dora's fight at Franklin prove to have been exaggerated. The loss was only fifty on each side.—Only one portion of Freeman's Battery was captured by the enemy, which was immediately retaken.

All is quiet along the line to-day.

Maj. Dick McCann has captured another train on the Nashville and Chattanooga R. R., and also destroyed a long wagon train.

Two more gunboats and three transports on the Cumberland river has been destroyed by Wheeler's command.

For the Journal.

To the Editors of the Journal:

I desire to submit some thoughts that present themselves to my mind in regard to the present state of the war. Some persons seem to think that our enemies will be able to raise another army to take the place of the one they now have in the field. I think not. They can only fill the places of those who will certainly leave the service at the expiration of their term of enlistment, by resorting to impressment.—In the present condition of the North, to attempt to keep their army full by impressment, would, (it seems to me,) most surely overthrow the government. Should they, however, succeed in raising any considerable number, they would, during the present year, be but little better than a mob, and offer but a feeble resistance to our well tried and brave troops. With them, volunteering is now out of the question.

At the North, when the war commenced, it was popular, because they believed it would be of short duration. Many Democrats in an evil hour abandoned the principles of liberty and justice, and joined in the war, and thus became the mere tools of the Abolitionists, for high rank and in the hope of making political capital. But they have learned, when too late, that popular political dogmas may serve very well to ride into power and excite a war, but they will utterly fail in its prosecution. They have also learned that the battle is not to the strong, but to the just and the brave, and the greatest enterprises often fail, through the magnitude of the preparation made to ensure their success, more especially when in a bad cause. And they will yet see that those who have been most instrumental and conspicuous in bringing on such convulsions, will perish by the hands of those who raised them to power.

Things that at first sound sweet to the masses, and appear so fine in political discussions and books, are ruinous when it is attempted to put them in practice. Principles are eternal, and those who forsake them for selfish and ambitious purposes, are surely lost. Those who do not know this, are ignorant of the laws of God, the nature of man, and the teachings of history, from which public men should take their lessons in government. But alas! when passion, selfishness, and ambition prevail, liberty, justice, and reason sleep. But fortunately for the south, our army is now more numerous and in better condition, in every respect, than it has been at any period during the war. And in order to bring this contest to a speedy and successful termination, it is only necessary for us to be united and for all to let selfishness and ambition yield on all occasions to the noble and sacred obligations of patriotic duty.

Let the rich assist the poor, and the children of those who have perished in their country's defence. Those who act thus, will not only be loved and honored in this life, but leave names which will be reverenced by posterity.—And let us also ever remember that the best of causes are stained and injured by oppression and wrong. The sacred cause of liberty and justice requires no such aid, and the ruler who is not fully penetrated with these great truths, but poorly comprehends the science of government, the mission he undertakes to perform, and the true art of ruling well. Justice to all, and injury to none, are the fruits by which a good government is known. We can never again, under any circumstances, consent to have any Union with our barbarous foes. Our outraged women, and the blood of our murdered countrymen cry aloud against it. Our adversaries are the enemies both of God and man, who esteem audacity in crime valor, murder and robbery a virtue; who are the slaves of fanaticism, avarice, envy and hate; and "where'er they pass in amity affliction mourns their friendship." To expect justice or live in peace with such bastards of nature would be as absurd as to expect mercy from tigers. Let those who would, under any circumstances, yield to such ineffable degradations, humiliation and misery be Anathema Maranatha. CATO.

April 13th, 1863.

The foreign papers have a touching incident about Poland. A little boy was standing at the door of his mother's house, when he saw the Russians fire a volley on the insurgents. "Mother," cried the boy, "the Holy Virgin protects our friends, for I saw none of them fall." A Russian officer rode up and said, "See if the Holy Virgin will protect you," at the same time blowing out the boy's brains with a pistol.

The Russians are nearly, if not quite, as great brutes as the Yankees.

☞Farmers of the South, the independence of your country rests with you. What a responsibility! Then cultivate the cereals, raise hay, make provisions, live economical, spare all you can to the cause, and your efforts will be crowned with success.

The difference between *Mage del Mage* and Abe Lincoln is—that one is a great "necromancer" and the other a great "negro-man cer."

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

In compliance with the request of Congress, contained in resolutions passed on the fourth day of the current month, I invoke your attention to the present condition and future prospects of our country, and to the duties which patriotism imposes on us all during this great struggle for our homes and our liberties.

The resolutions are in the following language;

JOINT RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE PRODUCTION OF PROVISIONS.

Whereas, a strong impression prevails through the country that the war now being waged against the people of the Confederate States may terminate during the present year; and whereas this impression is leading many patriotic citizens to engage largely in the production of cotton and tobacco, which they would not otherwise do; and whereas, in the opinion of Congress, it is of the utmost importance, not only with a view to the proper subsistence of our armies, but for the interest and welfare of all the people, that the agricultural labor of the country should be employed chiefly in the production of a supply of food to meet every contingency: Therefore

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That it is the deliberate judgment of Congress that the people of these States while hoping for peace, should look to prolonged wars as the only condition protected by the enemy short of subjugation; that every preparation necessary to encounter such a war should be persisted in, and that the amplest supply of provisions for armies and people should be the first object of all agriculturists; wherefore, it is earnestly recommended that the people, instead of planting cotton and tobacco, shall direct their agricultural labor mainly to the production of such crops as will insure a sufficiency of food for all classes and for every emergency, thereby, with true patriotism, subordinating the hope of gain to the good of the country.

Sec. 2. That the President is hereby requested to issue a proclamation to the people of these States, urging upon them the necessity of guarding against the great perils of a short crop of provisions, and setting forth such reasons therefor as his judgment may dictate.

Fully concurring in the views thus expressed by the Congress, I confidently appeal to your love of country for aid in carrying into effect the recommendations of your Senators and Representatives.

We have reached the close of the second year of the war, and may point with just pride to the history of our young Confederacy. Alone, unaided, we have met and overthrown the most formidable combination of naval and military armaments that the lust of conquest ever gathered together for the subjugation of a free people. We began this struggle with not a single gun afloat, while the resources of our enemy enabled them to gather fleets which, according to their official list, published in August last, consisted of 457 vessels measuring 340,000 tons and carrying 3,260 guns. Yet we have captured, sunk or destroyed a number of these vessels, including two large frigates and one steam sloop-of-war, while four of their captured steam gunboats are now in our possession adding to the strength of our little navy, which is rapidly gaining in numbers and efficiency. To oppose invading forces composed of levies which have already exceeded thirteen hundred thousand men, we had no resources but the unconquerable valor of a people determined to be free; and we were so destitute of military supplies that tens of thousands of our citizens were reluctantly refused admission into the service from our inability to provide them with arms, while for many months some of our important strongholds owed their safety chiefly to a careful concealment of the fact that we were without a supply of powder for our cannon. Your devotion and patriotism have triumphed over all these obstacles, and called into existence the munitions of war, the clothing, and the subsistence which have enabled our soldiers to illustrate their valor on numerous battle fields, and to inflict crushing defeats on successive armies, each of which an arrogant foe fondly imagined to be invincible.

The contrast between our past and present condition is well calculated to inspire full confidence in the triumph of our arms. At no previous period of the war have our forces been so numerous, so well organized and so thoroughly disciplined, armed and equipped, as at present. The season of high water on which our enemies relied to enable their fleets of gun-boats to penetrate into our country and devastate to our homes, is fast passing away. Yet our strongholds on the Mississippi still bid defiance to the foe, and months of costly preparations for their reduction has been spent in vain. Disaster has been the result of nearly every effort to turn on to storm Vicksburg and Port Hudson, as well as every attack on our batteries on the Red river, the Tallahatchie, and other navigable streams.—Within a few weeks the falling waters and the increasing heat of summer will complete their discomfiture and compel their baffled and defeated forces to the abandonment of expeditions on which was based their chief hope of success in effecting our subjugation.

We must not forget, however, that the war is not yet ended, and that we are still confronted by powerful armies, and threatened by numerous fleets; and that the Government which controls those fleets and armies is driven to the most desperate ef

mittees, nor accepted by those whose chief motive will be to aid their country, and not to make undue gains out of the needs of our noble soldiers.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Col. Mallett's Report of the Fight at Kinston.

Governor:—Confinement to my bed for the last two months will, I trust, be apology sufficient for the delay in reporting to your Excellency, the part taken by my command in the battle near Kinston, on Sunday, December 14th.

I arrived at Kinston by Railroad, on Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, and reported immediately to General Evans, who ordered me to take position with my Battalion, consisting of 19 officers and 460 men, in the rifle pits on the East bank of the Neuse river, to support a 6 C. battery, commanding the county bridge. At 8½ o'clock we were in position, and in a few moments musketry firing commenced on the left of the line of battle, which was formed on the West side of the river, and at 9 o'clock the first gun was fired by the artillery. At 9¼ I received an order to march at double quick across the bridge. Having crossed, I met Gen. Evans on the West side, directing men, pouring spirits of turpentine on cotton placed upon the bridge. He ordered me to take my command through the field on the right of the White Hall road, and engage the enemy.

We passed through the field under fire of shell from the enemy, (losing one man) to the distance of a quarter of a mile, to a fence on the edge of a swamp, on the other side of which the enemy appeared to be in force. Here we were engaged for some time, but the principal point of attack appeared to be the Church known as Horriett's Chapel, on my left, where was stationed a section of Sture's battery supported by the 61st N. C. Troops under Col. R deliff. At length, the firing upon my part of the line ceased almost entirely. Being anxious to charge the enemy and drive them back, I sent Lieut. Little to the section of artillery on my left, to ascertain the real position of the enemy and of our forces, as it was impossible to charge through the swamp in my front.

About the time of Lieut. Little's return, without any accurate information, I received a written order from Gen. Evans by a courier, viz: "Colonel, let me know if the enemy are in your front; if not, join me at the bridge." At this time, there being no indication of the enemy in front, I drew off in good order and returned to the bridge, but to my surprise, General Evans was absent, leaving no orders or instructions for me.

Observing the S. C. Battery commanding the bridge, had been removed, and the bridg apparently deserted, I concluded the General was waiting for me on the East side, retreated towards Kinston, and proceeded across the bridge. In a few moments after crossing, I was met by an officer of his staff with orders to *go back*. This order I promptly obeyed, marching again at a double quick through the same field to my former position under heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, and was almost immediately hotly engaged with his infantry. In about an hour I was reinforced with 90 or 100 men from the 61st regiment N. C. T., commanded by Lieut. Col. Devane, who took position on my right. The enemy made a vigorous charge at this time on my left and was as vigorously repulsed. Old veterans could not have met their foe with more coolness and determination than those newly tried men. He appeared determined to force his way through my lines at the church. I ordered Lieut. Col. Devane to reinforce my left. He took his position promptly and did good service, and I here take pleasure in testifying to his coolness and undoubted bravery. With his assistance and the company of my right flank, commanded by Lieut. McRae, also ordered to the left, we held the enemy in check for some time.

My ammunition now began to fail, and after sending repeatedly to the rear, could not be replenished. Apprehending an attempt to turn my right also, Captain McRae (acting as my Lieut. Col.) was directed to observe closely and give me immediate notice of any advance in that direction. He reported the enemy in force, who, however, made no attempt to flank me, owing I suppose, to the impenetrable swamp between us.

At this time, having held the enemy in check about three hours, and looking in vain for further reinforcements; (the section of artillery near the church retired, I since learned for want of ammunition) immediately after Lieut. Col. Devane sent me word the enemy was flanking us on the left, and withdrew his men toward the bridge.

Finding myself alone, and the enemy pressing upon us, I ordered a retreat which was made in good order, the men continuing their fire with good effect. At the bridge I intended to make another stand, but on approaching, found it on *fire*, and crowded with men endeavoring to cross. A panic caused the enemy pressing upon us in two directions at double quick in large force, and the bridge, the only means of escape, in flames. The greater portion of my command succeeded in crossing, while others were driven back by the flames. While endeavoring to keep the men back, fearing the bridge would fall every moment, I was wounded in the leg by a minnie ball, and obliged to relinquish the command to Capt McRae, whose self-possession and bravery should not be left unnoticed.

Being under a heavy cross fire from an overwhelming force, my men and ammunition exhausted, and the bridge impassable, I advised Capt. McRae to surrender. The enemy now directed his fire upon our retreating troops on the Kinston side of the river, who spiritedly returned the fire with good effect, killing a Col. Gray, and others near the bridge.

The enemy's force was between 20 and 25,000 men, with 72 pieces of artillery. Gen. Foster admitted to me we had repulsed three of his veteran regiments with a loss of 100 men, since ascertained to be about 250.

I regret to report the loss of two of my best officers, who fell at the close of the engagement. Lt. J. J. Reid, commanding company H, fell by my side near the bridge, and Lt. Joseph H. Hill, commanding company C, while retreating on the Kinston side. Both of their companies gallantly through the entire engagement. Braver or more gallant young men (whose loss we lament) never drew a sword.

Our loss was 7 killed, 22 wounded, 8 missing, and 175 taken prisoners. After diligent search and enquiry for Adjutant E. W. Mann, and Lt. R. K. Williams, I am reluctantly forced to include them in the list of killed.

Officers and men, who nearly all were under fire the first time, behaved with the coolness, determination and bravery of veterans.

It would almost be invidious to call attention to any particular one, but I cannot refrain from mentioning the conspicuous and gallant bravery of Lt J. R. McLean, commanding company I.

Hoping I may be allowed to engage the enemy under more favorable circumstances.

I am Governor,
Your ob't servant,
PETER MALLETT,
Colonel Commanding Battalion.

His Excellency,
GOV Z. B. VANCE.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* has an editorial under the style "Gibraltars," wherein, after giving the origin and significance of the term, is stated:

"This war has furnished numerous illustrations, but just now the rebel Gibraltars seem to defy all our attacks and to stand in all the pride of invincibility. Richmond, Charleston, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Chattanooga, the keys of the great situation, hold our armies still at bay in spite of the plans, materials, and time we have made and employed. Some of these must be attacked for obvious reasons; but must the attacks be made where the enemy is prepared for us. Along the coast line cannot we find unprotected points where by we may penetrate the interior? Cannot Charleston be turned? Cannot the Mississippi be opened by a movement far in rear of Vicksburg? These are very general questions, but may be suggestive. The rebels are now—how long it may be we know not—acting on the defensive. They stand in our front, bristling with cannon. We should, by proper strategy, force them to come out from their hiding places and either fight in an open field, or go to digging in a new place. Their Gibraltars are thus far too strong for us.

"In Heaven's name, let us try some other plan than direct attacks under most unfavorable circumstances, such as beat Burnside the battle of Fredericksburg, and Sherman that of Vicksburg. Cut their lines of communication; stop their supplies; and when isolation and starvation take the field, their Gibraltars will be evacuated for us."

HEAVY FROST.—On the morning of the 1st inst., after a continous rain for three days, interspersed with sleet and hail, there was a heavy black frost in the upper districts of South Carolina, and in Middle and Western North Carolina. The mountains in Western North Carolina were covered with snow. It is feared by persons competent to judge, that the entire crop of fruit, peaches, plums, etc., has been killed.

When the Devil hears of Beast Butler we have no doubt he will offer him a place in the infernal regions as "Commandant of the Post." Or, else, he will sell out to him, and quit the business altogether, himself.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

NASSAU, N. P., April 8, 1863.

The New York steamer brings us the mails and late papers from the North. From the tenor of the Northern prints, from private letters and from conversations with passengers, I am satisfied that a curious change has taken place in the feelings of the people throughout the United States; a reaction, perhaps it might be called, from the peace agitation of the last few months. The Democrats appear to be joining the Abolitionists in another effort to end the war by the subjugation of the South. The peace papers have lowered their tone or have gone over to the enemy altogether. Some pretend to think that the war is about to close—that the South is almost ready to succumb. John Van Buren and James T. Brady are speaking at war meetings. Van Buren, who a few months ago denounced Beast Butler as a monster and an outlaw, is advertised to deliver addresses with the Beast in New York and Brooklyn.

I am puzzled to account for this new outbreak of the war spirit. The Yankees have gained no new victories. As far as fighting goes, they are no nearer conquering the South than they were after the battle of Manassas. Perhaps a combination of circumstances have enabled the demagogues and newspapers to delude the mob once more. The refusal of England to interfere with the blockade; the announcement of the French Minister that hereafter France would leave us alone to fight out our differences; the fall in the price of gold, and the ridiculous articles copied from certain southern papers into the Herald and Times, to the effect that the South is on the point of starvation, have probably all conduced to spread the belief that the Yankee star is about to be in the ascendant.

Account for it as we may, the fact is apparent, the peace movement is dead or sleeping for the present, and we are to have another severe tuz of it at Vicksburg, on the Potomac, in Tennessee, and perhaps at Charleston, this summer. The Conscript law will not meet with the opposition we anticipated. The agents of the Government may be too smart to attempt to force it in the cities, but it can and will be enforced in the rural districts. By this means the Yankees expect to heavily reinforce their armies. They believe, on the other hand, that our conscription has drained the Confederacy of the last available soldier.

Expectations of foreign interference must be abandoned by us at present. It is evident that the Emperor has made up his mind to wait a while longer before he will again offer to mediate. The English papers contend that the worst of the Lancashire trouble is over. The war with Mexico is pulling heavily on the French exchequer, and is diverting the attention of the people, while the Polish outbreak, strange to say, is creating more interest throughout Europe than the mighty war raging on the American continent.

We must conquer with the sword. Great victories by Lee and Jackson and Beauregard, this summer will alone achieve peace. We must not lean on the hope of European mediation, nor on the hope of a peace movement at the North. We underrate our foes if we suppose they have none of the old Anglo-Saxon doggedness and obstinacy. They will try again, and must be baffled again. But these consoling reflections we have—the Yankees have conquered from us all they can conquer. Hereafter they can make no progress towards our subjugation. We can beat them next summer as easily as we beat them last summer. When the next campaign is over and they find they are as far from obtaining their ends as ever, it will be for them to determine whether it will be worth while to beat their brains out against the rocks again.

The forthcoming crops and the heavy importations you will have through the blockade will supply the country during the next season with a sufficiency of all that is needful for comfort and defence.

I alluded a moment ago to the unpatriotic articles copied from Southern papers into the New York Herald, Tribune and Times. I have a copy of the New York Herald of the 24th ult., before me. It contains articles from the Richmond Examiner asserting that our troops are in danger of starvation, and that the railroads are giving out. The Herald is editorially jubilant over the confessions of its southern contemporary. Based upon the funk-finding and fears of Southern newspapers, Fennett and Greely are coining effective arguments to induce the Yankees to continue the war. If a Richmond journal says we are on the point of starvation, why should not the Northern people suppose that, if they put their energies into another vigorous effort, they will break up the "rebellion" in a few weeks? If patriotism or shame cannot deter a journalist from a desire to enact the Ishmaelite, at the expense of his country's welfare, public opinion ought to do it. Indeed, in a time like this, the people's representatives should put some restraint upon malicious, disappointed or imprudent writers. There is a difference between the liberty and the license of the press.

My residence in Nassau has enabled me to observe some errors in the manner in which communication with the Confederacy is conducted, over the steamers running the blockade. First, with regard to letters. There appears to be no supervision over sealed written communications into or out of the Confederacy, through the blockaded ports. A mail bag hangs up here at the consignees office for the reception of letters from all persons, and I presume another can be found under the same circumstances at the other end of the line. At this critical period in the life of old Charleston, is it not well to see that our Port Royal neighbors are receiving no intelligence from and through their Charleston and Nassau emissaries? The mails are large enough to warrant the appointment of a respectable citizen of Charleston to act as agent for the receipt of letters designed for foreign ports. Let parties take their letters open to the agent and seal them in his presence. Letters brought to Nassau by well known citizens it will not be necessary even for him to overlook. Letters received from strangers ought to be rigidly scrutinized. Letters received from abroad, directed to well known and loyal citizens in the South might pass without mutilation. Letters directed to unknown persons should be opened.

Another error is of a graver character. There is no practical and effective regulation relative to individuals entering the Confederacy through its blockaded ports. I have reason to believe that some of the persons who have gone to Charleston and returned recently are, to say the least, indifferent to our cause. I know of one instance where a foreigner, who has just come back from Charleston, has talked loudly, and within ear-shot of a score of Yankees, of the defences of our city and coast. He boasted that he had been shown over the fortifications, and related what Confederate officers had told him of the strong and weak points of the defences. While I write there are half a dozen persons here, who arrived from New York by the late steamers, who are striving to procure passages to Charleston.—They may possibly have the best intentions in view, but if no discrimination is made, what is to prevent black sheep from slipping through? Our authorities should refuse to permit any persons to enter the harbor who cannot show passports from the official representatives of the Confederate States at either Nassau, Bermuda or Havana. I know enough of our Consuls at those places to feel assured that the most rigid investigation would be made upon every application for permits to visit the Confederacy.

With the crews of vessels the case is more difficult.—There have been some instances within my knowledge where it has been troublesome to procure crews for the steamers and sailing vessels bound to the Confederacy.—When such is the case it may not be difficult for a plausible fellow to secure an engagement. What heretofore has there been to prevent an agent of Seward or General Hunter from presenting himself in suitable disguise—that of an English sailor, for instance—and getting a berth on board a blockade runner? He might have run in and out a dozen times ere this. It would be well if measures were taken to prevent any stranger arriving in Charleston from going beyond the wharves of the city, without a special permit from the local authorities. This may lead to embarrassment it is true, but as long as our city is beleaguered by land and sea, and every day when an attack is anticipated extraordinary measures should be adopted to keep all its secrets inviolate. None who love our cause will object to these precautions because they might be personally inconvenienced by them.

The new Yankee Consul here is a sharp-witted fellow, a graduate of the New York Police Department, where he doubtless learned to keep his eyes and ears open and his head and hands at work. It is not likely he will neglect any means within his grasp to earn the favor of his master at Washington. SUMTER.

The Confederate Loan in Europe.

[From the London Times' City Article, March 23.]

The demand for money at the bank and in the open market was very active on Saturday, (21st) chiefly in consequence of the large amounts locked up in deposites on the Confederate loan.

The Confederate loan touched 5 premium in the morning, then it relapsed during a short period to 4 premium, and closed at 4⅞ to 4⅝ premium. The aggregate of the subscriptions in London, Paris, Liverpool, Franklin and Amsterdam, is about fifteen millions of pounds sterling.

[From the London Post (Government Organ), March 20.]

* * * That the dream of establishing a Confederacy independent of the United States Government is not so chimerical as Northern Statesmen and Northern Senators would have us believe, the negotiations of this loan abundantly prove. There must be many who believe that the Southern Confederacy will not only establish its independence, but that it will not repudiate its debts, or, otherwise three millions of money would not be lent, even on the substantial security which is offered in the shape of cotton.

The following is the advertisement of the loan as published in the Liverpool and London papers:

SEVEN PER CENT COTTON LOAN

OF THE

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

FOR

£3,000,000 STERLING AT NINETY PER CENT.

The bonds to bear interest at ninety per cent. per annum in sterling from March 1st, 1863, payable half yearly in London, Amsterdam, Paris or Frankfort.

The bonds exchangeable on application at the option of the holder for cotton or redeemable at par in sterling at twenty years by half yearly drawing, commencing March 1st, 1864.

This sum has been contracted with Messrs. Emilie, Erlanger & Co., of Paris, by the Government of the Confederate States of America, and is specially secured by an undertaking of the Government to deliver cotton to the holders of the bonds, on application after sixty days' notice.

Each bond shall, at the option of the holder, be convertible at its nominal amount into cotton at six pence sterling for each pound of cotton—say 4,000 pounds of cotton for each bond of £100 or 2,500 francs, and this at any time not later than six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the present belligerents. Notice of the intention of converting bonds into cotton has to be given to the representatives of the Government in Paris or London, and sixty days after such notice the cotton will be delivered. If in peace, at the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or New Orleans. If in war, at points in the interior of the country, within ten miles of a railroad or a stream navigable to the ocean. This delivery will be made free of all charges and duties excepting the existing export duty of one-eighth of one per cent. per pound. The quality of the cotton is to be of the standard of New Orleans Middlings. If any cotton is of superior or inferior quality, the difference shall be settled by two brokers—one to be appointed by the Government, the other by the bond-holder; whenever these two brokers cannot agree on the value, an umpire is to be chosen, whose decision is to be final.

It is at the same time provided that holders who do not convert their bonds into cotton shall be entitled to retain the bonds and receive interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum in sterling payable half yearly, in London, Paris, Frankfort, or Amsterdam, at the option of the holder, until the repayment of the principal at par.

An annual sinking fund of 5 per cent. is provided for, whereby 2½ per cent. of the bonds unredeemed by cotton shall be drawn by lot, half yearly, the first drawing to take effect on March 1st, 1864, and to be continued to 1st September following, and on the 1st March and 1st September in every succeeding year, so as finally to extinguish the loan in twenty years from the first drawing.

The bonds to be issued at ninety per cent., which is to be paid as follows:

5 per cent. on application.
10 " " " allotment.
10 " " " 1st May.
10 " " " 1st June.
10 " " " 1st July.
15 " " " 1st August.
15 " " " 1st Sept., less dividend 3½ per cent
15 " " " 1st October.

£90.

Subscribers will have the option of paying the instalments in advance on allotment, or on any of the above dates, under a discount of seven per cent. per annum on such prepayments, but in default of the payment of the respective instalments all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

[By payment under discount the price of the cotton is reduced to about 5¼d. per lb.]

After allotment, scrip certificates will be issued to bearer. These certificates, after payment of the last instalment, will be exchanged for bonds to bearer in sums of £100, £200, £500 and £1,000 each, with coupons attached, payable 1st March and 1st September, as above stated.

Arrangements have been made for the execution of the bonds in Paris.

From the proceeds of the subscription the contractors and their agents are authorized to retain sufficient funds to pay the first two coupons.

The drawings for the operation of the sinking fund will be duly advertised previous to the half yearly redemption.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Senate Tax Bill.

The substitute proposed by the Finance Committee of the Senate for the tax bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, provides that the tax on annual incomes between $500 and $1,500 shall be five per cent; between $1,500 and $10,000 ten per cent.; between $10,000 and $15,000 twelve and a half per cent.; over $15,000 fifteen per cent.

Incomes derived from rents of real estate, manufacturing and mining establishments, etc., shall be taxed—per cent., after deducting a sum sufficient for necessary annual repairs.

Incomes from any manufacturing or mining business, shall be taxed as aforesaid, after deducting from present value of products of the year, the rent (if rented), cost of labor actually hired and raw material.

From navigating enterprises, after deducting hire of vessel, or allowance for wear and tear of same, not to exceed ten per cent.

From sale of merchandise or other property, real or personal, after deducting the prime cost, salaries paid, etc.

From any other occupation, after deducting cost of material, compensation, etc. Incomes from all other sources shall be taxed without deduction.

All joint stock companies and corporations shall pay one-tenth of the dividends and reserved fund of each year. If the annual earnings shall give a profit of more than ten per cent., and less than twenty on capital stock, one-eigh to be paid; if more than twenty per cent., one-sixth.

Each farmer, after reserving for his own use, one hundred bushels of corn and thirty bushels wheat produced this year, shall pay and deliver to the Confederate Government one-tenth of the grain, forage sugar, cotton, tobacco or wool produced. After reserving twenty bushels peas and beans, he shall deliver one-tenth of the product thereof.

Also, one tenth of the hogs slaughtered by him, in cured bacon, at the rate of seventy pounds bacon to one hundred pounds pork, for which he shall receive the value of four bushels of corn and the price paid for the salt in curing the same, and one-tenth of the money he may have paid for the purchase of the swine.

On the value of all neat cattle, horses, mules and asses, one per cent.

These are the more important features of the Senate bill not contained in the House bill. Several provisions of the latter, including the double tax on aliens, the discriminating tax on sales, the specific tax on advertisements, etc., are omitted in the Senate bill. Also, the enumeration of property except from taxation, except Confederate bonds, and certain property used for religious, charitable or educational purposes.

From the Vicksburg Citizen.

The Yankees.

In these times of war and siege and expectation of a bloody conflict—a conflict which, when it does take place, will be a most terrible as well as a bloody one, if it ever does occur—little occupies the minds of the people, civic and military, except the great question, what will the Yankees do next? That is emphatically the great question of the day, and we sincerely wish that we could answer it. In the attempts to gain glory and cotton and niggers and provisions and other portable articles—glory is portable and so are negroes—they seem to have exhausted their fund of ingenuity, and to be cudgeling their brains for the convenience of some means to capture this city of a hundred hills; which most difficult, nay, extremely arduous undertaking they commenced nearly twelve months ago.

Last year, during the highest stage of water in the Mississippi that the venerable individual called the oldest inhabitant ever knew, they summoned Vicksburg to surrender, but it did not surrender according to orders, and so they went to work and dug a canal across the long peninsula in front of the city, whereby to turn the current of the Great River, as the Indians call it, into another channel and leave the city inland, as it were; but before they had got half through with the job, the river shrunk away in disgust and left their ditch without a drop of water in it. Exasperated no doubt with the refusal to surrender and the refusal of the Mississippi to assist them in ruining the town, they made a grand exposition of their chagrin by bombarding it "to the utmost of their ability," and then weighed anchor and left the "gay and festive scene." All this time Vicksburg was at their mercy almost, for we had very few troops here and our fortifications were scarcely commenced; but the Yankees did not know this, most likely, or they would have taken advantage of it.

The next demonstration they made was on the Yazoo at Chickasaw Bayou, on the 27th of December last; and after trying three days to astonish the natives, Thomas & Co., found them missing on new year's day, when it was expected they would favor the Louisianians with a call. About the 23d of January they re-appeared at the head of the canal and commenced digging again, but still without success, for the canal is worthless to them even up to this time. Then another bright idea seized on their hairy brains, and so they went to work at the Yazoo Pass, thinking thereby to worm their way like eels through two or three small rivers at once, and come into town by the back route.

In this however, they seem to meet with great difficulty, as near Greenwood they have encountered sundry artificial snags made of iron and other hard material, and are at a stand-still; and to add to the pack of trouble they are in, the water which bore them to the spot is running away from them, and like certain long tailed rodents they are in a trap, where they are very likely to be surrounded and taken; adding thereby not a little to the naval and military wealth of the Confederate States.

They remind us of a jugguler, who was astonishing a country village with tricks of ledger-demain, and who, when he had got through with one act, would say "now my friends I will tell you what I will do next;" and so he would go off to do it. His last trick was one in which gunpowder was used, but instead of burning the proper quantity he set fire to his whole stock and blew the building to pieces and himself into eternity. One sailor who happened to light on a grass-plot near by, got up, looked around, rubbed his eyes, and thinking *that* act was a part of the programme, said "I wonder what the damned critter is goin' to do next?

So be it with the Yankees and *their* friends.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, March 19.]

A match was made between Heenan and King, on Tuesday night, for £1,000 a side. Both men were present, and £100 a side put down. The fight will take place on the 8th of December.

A California Story.

In the Northern part of this State (California) is a stream called Yuba river. Across it some enterprising individual built a bridge, and on the banks somebody else built three or four houses. The inhabitants called the place Yuba Dam. Three bars were instantly erected, and the "town" increased rapidly. About noon, one cool day, a sojourner in the land passed this flourishing locality, and seeing a long legged specimen of humanity, in a red shirt, smoking before one of the bars, thus addressed him:

"Hello!"

"Hello!" replied red shirt, with vigor, removing his pipe from his mouth.

"What place is this?" demanded the traveler, whose name was Thompson.

The answer of the shirt was unexpected:

"Yuba Dam!"

There was about fifty yards between them, and the wind was blowing. Mr. Thompson thought he had been mistaken.

"What did you say?" he asked.

"Yuba Dam," replied the shirt, cheerfully.

"What place is this?" roared Mr. Thompson.

"Yuba Dam!" said the shirt in a slightly elevated tone of voice.

"Lookee here!" yelled the irate Thompson, "I asked you politely what this place was, why in thunder don't you answer?"

The stranger became excited. He rose and replied with the voice of an eighty pounder:

"You-ba Dam! Don you hear that?"

In a minute Thompson, burning with the wrath of the righteous, jumped off his horse and advanced on the stranger with an expression not to be mistaken. The shirt arose and assumed a posture of offence and defense.

Arrived within a yard of him, Thompson said:

"I ask you for the last time, what place is this?"

Putting his hand to his mouth, his opponent roared:

"You ba Dam!"

The next minute they were at it. First Thompson was down; then the shirt; then it was a dog fall that is, both were down. They rolled about, and kicked up a tremendous dust. They squirmed around so energetically that you'd thought they had a dozen legs instead of four. It looked like a prize fight between two pugilistic centipedes. Finally, they both rolled on the bank and into the river—the water cooled them. They went down together, but came up separately, and put for the shore. Both reached it about the same time, and Thompson scrambled up the bank, mounted his warlike steed, leaving his foe gouging the mud out of one of his eyes.

Having left the useless portion of the town—that is, the corner where the three bars were kept—he struck a house in the suburbs, before which a little girl of about three years old was playing.

"What place is this, sissy?" he asked.

The little girl, frightened at the drowned rat figure which the stranger cut, streaked it for the house. Having reached the door she stopped—turned, and squealed—"Dobbedam!"

"Good heavens!" said Thompson, digging his heels between his horse's ribs—"good heavens! let me get out of this horrid place, where not only the men, but the very babes and sucklings swear at inoffensive travellers!"

From the Lynchburg Republican.

The Northwest Question.

Our able cotemporary, the Richmond Enquirer, in a series of articles on the subject of the Northwestern States, being in immediate cry for peace and the formation of a new Confederacy, has justly laid bare to the gaze of the most enthusiastic, in a few paragraphs of withering sarcasm, how befooled on the subject were the small politicians of the day. A Northwestern alliance and assurances of the free navigation of the Mississippi is a pleasant enough picture to contemplate, and all it lacks to make it an object of our tender regards is its want of reality. We have waited patiently, but in vain, to hear from the numerous delegations which rumor has time and again, in the last four months, sent from Indiana and Illinois, seeking our aid to help them throw off the Lincoln yoke, or to receive them into our family of States. If any such delegations have come, the reticence of the government and public officials is without a parallel, in that such an important embassy has been so well kept secret.

It seems to us strange that if the feelings of the people of the Northwestern States, on the war, have undergone a change to any extent, that this changed sentiment has not found its way to the troops from that section. It is true we have had rumors of disaffection among them, but madam tumor is, after all, but a myth, and sometimes she is a syren that leads men to destruction; but in this instance the good sense of our people have placed the right estimate upon the reports from the "great Northwest," and our government remains alive to the importance of keeping all their energies bent upon being prepared for the assaults of the common enemy, whether he come from the "great Northwest," or the small Northeast. We do not doubt that a great change of sentiment has overtaken the benighted denizens of Hoosierdom. They dreampt of easy conquest, and as Lumbling of the "Cotton Lords" of the Mississippi Valley, whom whilom they supplied with cabbages, potatoes, plows, and such notions, accompanied with many buddings of the supplehinges of the knee. They awake to find it all a dream, and to learn that their hard task masters, are their brethren of the New England Sates. As the Yankees say, they feel "*riled*" at the discovery, and finding no hope for an open navigation of the river, and that they are growing sensibly poorer in pocket and labor every day, discontent seizes upon some, and these "some" would like to see the way stopped and trade resume its sway. To obtain the latter result they would be content to live under any government despotic as Lincoln's or patriarchal as the Indian's. For what cares the Hoosier for States Rights? Free trade is his motto, in apples, "irg ons, cabges and taters."—His pork he sells in Cincinnati or Louisville, where it is packed for the South.

Our Northwestern enemies will become our allies in the process of time; it is probably working that way now, but the friction of this war has not yet caused the reaction necessary to ripen the fruit. We have only to wait, and time will drop those Northwestern States into our alliance as a friendly neighboring nation, just as when a broadhorn commences to float down the Mississippi river from some point on the Ohio, it finds the end of its slow journey at the levee in New Orleans.

The Vandalism at Pensacola—Loss of Life.

A letter from Pensacola, dated the 22d ult., gives some details of the fiendish attempt of the Yankees to destroy the place, and their partial success. They evacuated the place entirely on the 22d. The letter says:

For the past four days they have been bent on destroying this city. On Wednesday night they set fire to F. Moreno's (Rioboo's, formerly,) building, which was consumed, together with Miss Victoire Gagnet's corner house and all the other small houses down to Mrs. C. Gonzales' house, on Palafax street, which suffered the same fate as the rest. Heyer's store caught fire, and so did St. Mary's Hall, but it was extinguished. Next night there were three fires, which did considerable damage. The day following, (Friday,) while at breakfast, the children came in and reported St. Mary's Hall to be on fire, set at the four corners. The wind was southwest, so I thought the little that was left of the west side of Palafax street, would be safe, but judge of my horror, when I saw four fires break out at once—one on Baylor street, one between Romana and Intendentia streets, and two between Romana and Mrs. Hutton's school-house. The wind hauled to the south, and I thought the whole of the houses on this street would be a heap of smoking ruins in a short while, but thanks to our Heavenly Father, the fire did not cross the street. The two equares included between Intendentia street and Mrs. Hutton's school-house, on the west side of Palafax street are in ashes; also west of that as far as Joseph Gonzales' dwelling. While the fire was raging the soldiers were a lawless mob, going about the streets stealing whatever they could lay their hands on. From Miss Nisbet they stole nearly everything she had. A party of these wretches entered Dr. Brosnaham's house, and there, before him and his wife, robbed them of all their provisions and almost everything else, and such articles as could not be carried away they would dash out of the windows and smash them to pieces. The officers said they had no control over their men.

The soldiers have sworn vengeance against Dr. Bromaham and the Spanish Vice-Consul, F. Moreno, Esq., and may come up any night and commit more of their fiendish acts. Nerrly all the people of the place have followed the troops to the navy-yard and barracas, where the troops have been removed; and as there are no accommodations there for them they are suffering very much.

Last night, while a steamer was taking down some troops and citizens, a Mrs. Hanson discovered some of the Yankee officers breaking open her trunks and stealing her things. In attempting to prevent them, she was pushed or thrown overboard and drowned. She leaves one child to mourn her loss. May God have mercy on us!

The other letter, which is dated March 23d, 1863, says:

The incendiaries and thieves belonge to the 28th regiment Connecticut troops, and the 26th regiment of Maine. Remember them, Floridians, if you should ever meet them in battle. The Yankee officers were witnesses to all the burning and stealing of their men, but would not interfere to put a stop to their horrible deeds. There was one officer among them that deserves to be mentioned. His name is Plumer. Seeing the 28th Connecticut engaged in these infamous acts, he approached their Colonel and told him to make his men desist from committing such outrages; but the *gallant* Colonel replied that he did not intend to interfere with them. Poor Joseph Gagnet fell a victim to the devouring flames kindled by these hell-hounds of the North.

Synonimal.

Our correspondent below who sends us his name and address is evidently provoked at the event which has made a Yankee happy. He does not say whether the bridegroom Lieutenant had the honesty to pay for his wife:—*Richmond Enquirer.*

STRIKING COINCIDENCE.

Four officers, three in the Confederate service and one in the Federal, have married ladies of the same name. Gen'l's D. H. Hill and Stonewall Jackson, and Captain Rufus Barringer married daughters of the Rev. Robt H. Morrison, D. D., of N. C., and a Lieutenant of Grant's army (Federal) married a negro wench belonging to Rev. H. M. Morrison, of Miss., and was married to her as Miss Morrison. The wench was not a mulatto, but a regular wooly-headed, flat-nosed, broad-heeled, thick-lipped, kidney-footed huzza, who took advantage of her master's absence and the presence of the Yankee army, and ran away from her rightful owners between sun and sun.

CONFEDERATE.

Removal of the British Vice-Consul at Mobile.

James Magee, Esq., the British Vice-Consul at Mobile, who has occupied that post for upwards of thirty years, has been removed by the British Government, on account, it is supposed, of sympathy with the cause of the Confederates. The facts connected with the transaction we abridge from the Mobile *Register*:

The Governor of Alabama, anxious to preserve the credit of the State, had made arrangements with the Bank of Mobile for placing in London funds to pay the interest in gold on the debt of that State due in England, amounting to £10,000. Mr. Magee was informed of the arrangement. The Captain of the British steamship Vesuvius, then at New Orleans, was requested to call off the Mobile bar to receive on board this treasure, which was done; but before the Captain of the Vesuvius acted any further in the business he proceeded on board the flag-ship, Captain Hitchcock, of the Yankee blockading squadron, and obtained his permission to take the specie on board.

The London Times having informed the Yankee Minister in London, Mr. Adams, of the transaction, as very honorable to the State of Alabama, that Minister communicated the fact to Mr. Seward, and it is supposed that he must have demanded the recall of Mr. Magee. The British Government, in mean subserviency to the Lincoln Government, has complied with the request. Thus has an honorable man been dismissed from an office he has filled with credit to himself and advantage to his country, for performing an act of benefit to that country, after having received permission to do so from an officer of that Government, at whose suggestion he has been removed.

The Crops.

From the different quarters of the Confederacy we receive encouraging accounts of the prospects of the growing crops of wheat. The Rome (Ga.) Courier says "from what it has seen and heard, the wheat crop is looking fine and promises well."

A farmer of long experience and observation, writes to the Chattanooga Rebel, from Middle Tennessee, as follows: "There has never been in my recollection, a season which afforded us so much hope. The wheat is coming up beautifully, fresh and lively. I calculate to raise a large overplus beyond last year." Others verbally and by letter confirm this statement. The editor adds: "The gentle rains of spring now coming with April weather, will, by the goodness of God, give us barns loaded to overflowing next fall. We have only to collect our crop."

The Jackson papers state that the wheat crop in Mississippi looks very promising—in fact, it could not look better. There is a large surface of soil in wheat, promising flour in abundance after the May harvest.—If there are no more frosts the opinion is expressed that Mississippi will furnish wheat enough to supply half the Confederacy in flour for the next year.

"FAMINE IN THE SOUTH."—Under this suggestive head, a number of the papers of the North are endeavoring to show to their readers that the "rebellion" will soon be brought to a close by the appearance of starvation in the Confederacy. They are impressed with the idea that the people and the army are already suffering from want of food, and believe that if they can before many weeks succeed in obtaining possession of the seaports of the country, and continue to hold the country at present under their control, the "rebels" will be compelled to submit or starve.

The Yankees have pretended from the beginning that if they could not whip us they would have an easy time in starving us out. But it seems we possess a wonderful gift at fasting.—*Mississippian.*

A gentleman lately was purchasing in one of the King-street shops a coat, which perhaps might have commanded eight dollars in ordinary times. He was asked forty dollars, and on taking out the money he showed five gold dollars. With a glance like that of a vulture over a fat carcass, the seller of the coat eagerly remarked, pointing to the gold, "Give me dat and dake de coat."

In another case we are told, flour, for which seventy-five dollars in bills was asked, was offered for ten dollars in specie. How far can such things be carried?

Chas. Courier.

☞ Plant Corn, plant Peas, plant Potatoes, cultivate the land and harvest its products. This will insure our independence.

A MEETING of the Farmers of Duplin county will be held at the Court House, in Kenansville, on Tuesday of April Court week, the 21st inst., for consideration of the President's and Governor's proclamations, in relation to crops and supplies for the army.

April 15th, 1863. d&w-1t

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, N. C., on the 5th inst., by N. P. Matthis, Esq., Mr. HARDY CARLTON, of Georgia, to Miss MARTHA BEASLEY, daughter of Mr. Bass Beasley of Duplin county.

By the Rev. Thomas Murphy, on the 12th instant, Mr. THADDEUS C. DICKINSON and Mrs. BRIDGET H. ERANS.

DIED.

In this town, on the 13th inst., JAMES W. WHITMAN, son of James and Susan Whitman, aged 18 years, 2 months and 6 days.

In Onslow County, on the 8th inst., Mr. GEO. WARD, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. Ward had been afflicted for years, but never yielded to his sickness enough to prevent him from attending to his business. He was an honest, hard working farmer. As a husband, he was loving and kind, as a father, mild, but stern, and as a neighbor, obliging and courteous. For the last eighteen months he was confined to his house, during which time, though suffering in the extreme, he never murmured. Finding there were no comforts here below lasting and pure, he sought an interest in the atonement of Christ. His spirit, tired of its tenement of clay, dropped the mortal load and peacefully winged its flight to the habitation of the good. An affectionate wife, five loving children, and a large circle of friends mourn their loss.

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast, I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there."

J. *

In this town, this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, HENRY VANDROSS RUNCIMAN, aged about 18 years.

At Wilson, N. C., on the 9th of April, 1863, JACOB VANDERVEER, Esq., aged 72 years.

Thus has passed away one of our oldest and best citizens. He has left these earthly scenes of sorrow and strife to experience the joys of that celestial Home where neither wars nor rumors of wars are ever heard. So thoroughly aroused are the sensibilities of the whole country by the all-engrossing subject of the war, that the death of the old and infirm, however worthy, excites but little attention.

Mr. Vanderveer was born in the State of New Jersey.—He emigrated early in life to North Carolina and brought with him a spirit of industry and enterprise, and business qualifications that were most useful to the community in which he located. From the first he wholly identified himself with the interests and honor of his adopted State, in whose borders he continued to reside up to the period of his death. He was always with the South in heart, interest and principle. An ardent patriot, no heart beat warmer for Southern Independence in this mighty struggle than his did, though too old and feeble to engage in active military service.

In all the relations of life he was a model man. In the private family circle he was kind and affectionate, a most devoted parent, an indulgent master, a candid and faithful friend. In this way it is that those who knew him best, those who daily experienced the sweet amenities of his unobtrusive life, loved him most and have sustained in this bereavement the greatest loss.

Energetic in his habits as well as benevolent in disposition, he was dev

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.

THE Yankee "Devil," secured by our forces on Morris' Island, seems to have been the only one they had left. The machine, or "Devil," as it has been termed, was intended to remove torpedoes, which the Yankees supposed to have been placed in the channel for the purpose of destroying their vessels. The thing is thus described by the Philadelphia *Press*:

But Captain Ericsson, of New York, has devised a plan by which this difficulty is obviated, and has already sent down four of these machines, three of which were lost in a gale of wind, while the remaining one with difficulty, the steamer Ericsson has safely towed into Port Royal harbor. It may be of interest to describe the principle on which these are constructed. An iron frame, floated to the water's edge by iron sponsons, is pushed ahead of the Monitor as she runs in. Its length from the bow of the Monitor is from 20 to 30 feet. An apparatus is made next to the vessel of the shape of her bows, but raised to receive it. The breadth of the "obstruction remover," as it is called, is 12 feet.—From each side of the extremity a strong iron bar or shaft runs down also 12 feet, the Monitor drawing but from 8 to 10 feet water, thus rendering it impossible for any torpedoes over which this "Obstruction Remover" passes to injure the vessel.

A number of iron bars are used, not only to form a net work so as to either push forward or explode every torpedo less than twelve feet under water, but also to strengthen and steady the mass. At the bottom a heavy tie bar unites these two vertical rods, upon which rests the percussion torpedo containing seven hundred pounds of powder. Above this is a hammer which catches in a spring so stiff as to require two men to set it, but constructed so that the lever, which protrudes in front, forming the handle or end of the hammer, will cause the spring to give with little pressure. This is to remove "spikes." The experiments made upon this machine in the North have demonstrated the fact that it is a complete success and an amount of powder greater that has ever been proposed for any torpedo before caused no injury to the vessel, and indeed did not disturb any of the ties of the "obstruction remover." It will be readily seen that under no circumstances can any strain be given to the Monitor; for, supposing the apparatus to be destroyed, as it floats independently of the Monitor, supporting itself, the worst that can happen is its loss.

NOTHING further has been received from Washington. If the place had been taken possession of by Gen. HILL, as reported here Thursday, it is quite probable the news would have been confirmed by this time. We, therefore, have our doubts about the correctness of the report. We, however, from all we can learn, are lead to believe that the capture of the place is merely a matter of time. The Raleigh *Progress* of the 8th instant, says:

"We have news from Washington as late as Monday.—Gen. Hill has the town completely invested and if not surrendered, it was thought it would be speedily attacked. The enemy are about 1,500 strong and have two block houses and one fort, but no long range guns. Up to Monday morning there had been no fighting beyond cannonading, in which Col. Wharton J. Green was slightly wounded. Some others were slightly wounded, but no one it was thought had sustained any serious injury. Two negroes had attempted to escape from the town, but were fired on by our troops and driven back. We have possession of Hill's Point below the town, which enables Gen. Hill to command the river with his guns. If the town is not surrendered, we have but little doubt but it will be attacked and taken."

THERE is no news of importance from any quarter. Two more steamers have run the blockade at Charleston. It is somewhat remarkable that vessels can run the blockade while the enemy's iron clads occupy the entrance to the harbor. But strange things take place these war times.

There is a complete lull in military movements since the defeat of the Yankees at Charleston. The Yankees are probably waiting to receive another "devil" previous to making another attack on the city.

Not a word of news from Washington.

More Mobs.

We learn from the Raleigh *Progress* that a number of women, most of them very abandoned, collected at Greensboro' the early part of this week and intended to make a mob demonstration similar to that at Richmond and other places, but by the prompt action of the authorities, the contemplated disorderly proceedings were frustrated.

We are informed also (says the *Progress*) that an attempt was made by a number of "hard cases" at Purham's Depot, on Wednesday, to forcibly threatened to break open the warehouse at that place and help themselves to flour, and even had carts there to take off the flour, but they concluded after demonstrating to put it off until Saturday.

In both cases, we learn, the women represented themselves as soldiers wives, but in fact most of them were not, but on the contrary the most degraded and worthless characters that could be congregated in the neighborhood from whence they came. Prompt and unpalatable measures, we are assured will be dealing them out in each case.

It is time such proceedings should be put a stop to, before they infect the whole land. We say with the *Progress* that if the wives and children of soldiers are in want they must be provided for as long as there are provisions for anybody, but that consideration are to be given up to a few dissolute, base characters because they are women, to rob and steal, and to enable their "pals," who are skulking from conscription or the sheriff to plunder honest, respectable citizens is extremely ridiculous. It is the duty of every community to protect its poor, and it is also the duty of every community to protect its peaceable citizens from the violence of mobs and from the ravages of thieves and assassins. The majesty of the civil law must be maintained at all hazzards, and the longer the lovers of law and order give way to these disgraceful outbreaks, the harder will it be to arrest the evil.

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, April 10th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:

It is time to open the eyes and people's eyes, as everything is in civil life, but that I want to do any thing more than any other good southern man should do, still I think it my duty to find fault when there is a necessity to do so, and that is the present time. The hue and cry is now the scarcity of flour every where, throughout the wide spread land, by which the people are "up in arms" with it." And I ask why this is so? Why the Governors and all the municipal authorities of the land, do not petition the government sent out her agents through the country to buy up every thing in competition to the speculators, and thereby raise the prices one hundred per cent. if necessary. They have depreciated our currency, by giving young and inexperienced clerks in the Commissariat Departments to buy up produce, grain, bacon, cotton, and all other staple articles with no limit to price or quality. Seize all transportation, railroad, public wagons, car, cotton, &c., to private individuals, and let the speculators under the government sanction, take their place, for this the cry is Speculators and Extortioners, who are they? Why the Government and her agents are the Speculators. Our wise City Fathers of this town prostituted all kinds of town lots for a few cents in the dollar, and the Legislature to pass all such laws, and the Governor prohibits the exportation of provisions to our sister States do the same thing and refuse to take N. C. money, and we poor devils are compelled to suck our paps, like the Polar bears, to keep nothing to keep body and soul together. All of us by bad policy, bad officers and in fact bad everything.

Another important necessity is, that there should be a guard and a flag to every train, wagon or dray load of ammunition that passes through this town; and particularly when it is loaded on the wharves; but none such is used here; and you find men with pipes and cigars about sufficient ammunition to destroy a large portion of this town, if not all of it. Is it not the duty of the Ordnance Officers to look to the safety of this dangerous public property. If not, let our Town authorities attend to it. When there is to be any such moving of ammunition made, let them place a guard over it. The recent loss of a vessel nearly full of fixed ammunition is caused by sheer neglect; leaving a vessel load of ammunition laying at the wharf without a proper watch over her. Who is responsible for this? and who is responsible for not having fish, flesh and fowl in our market?

QUERY.

FROM THE BAR.—Six Monitors and the Ironsides were still inside the bar up to Thursday evening; no material change having been made in their positions.

Another Nondescript or "Yankee Devil" No. 2," having the appearance of a large raft, about one hundred and fifty feet long, with masts and rigging, came up to the bar last evening. Nothing positive could be ascertained as to its real character.

Chas. Courier, 10th inst.

The canal across the Isthmus of Suez, which has been so long talked of, is half finished. By next year it will have progressed so far that all the coal destined for the steamship companies, which have now to be transported around the Cape of Good Hope, will be sent to the Red Sea by canal. In three or four years the whole work will be completed, at a cost of $40,000,000, and the ancient track of commerce be again resumed.

The Auditor of Accounts of the State of Mississippi has given his salary $2000, to be distributed among the destitute families of soldiers.

From Europe.

The New York *Times* has three days later advices from Europe. We subjoin its summary:

We have advices from Europe three days later, by the arrival at Halifax of the steamship Canada. She left Liverpool on the 21st and Queenstown on the 22d ult.

Intelligence of still further depredations by the Alabama reaches us by this arrival. The ship Washington, from Callao for Antwerp, had arrived at Southampton, and reported having been captured by the pirate on the 20th of February, but released on giving bonds in $50,000. She had on board the crews of three vessels which had been captured and burnt—the Golden Eagle, the Olive Jane and the Palmetto.

The rebel cotton loan had caused considerable excitement in the English and French money markets. The bidding was expected to close on the afternoon of the 21st, much more having been offered than needed, particularly in London and Paris. In Liverpool the offers were not very heavy. The London Times says that very little political feeling was manifested in the matter, it being regarded simply as a cotton speculation. The Star and Daily News denounce the loan in most decided terms, as aiding and abetting the Slave Power.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald had given notice in the House of Commons of his intention to ask whether the British Government had accepted, or intended to accept, a proposition made by President Lincoln as to measures to inquire into any just complaints of the violation of neutral rights.

There was not much change in the aspect of Polish affairs. The debate in the French Senate was concluded on the 19th. It was decided to send all petitions to the Minister of Foreign Affairs,—leaving the whole matter virtually in the hands of the Emperor. A popular demonstration in favor of Poland had taken place in Paris. The latest news from Poland is regarded as showing that the revolution is becoming general. With regard to the success of Langoewicz dispatches are contradictory. He is said in one to have defeated the Russians, and in another to have been himself defeated.

There had been but a slight advance during the week in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs were declining and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 92¼ 92¾ for money.

The Spirit of the Norfolk Ladies.

We have been permitted, says the Richmond Examiner, to quote some passages of a private letter from Norfolk. It was written by one of her fairest and most beautiful daughters, and addressed to one of our most high spirited and gallant officers. What a noble, devoted, self sacrificing people are the women of the South:

GORDON HALL, March 25, 1863.

Captain Rebel Hall, Fort Norfolk.

DEAR SIR: I have sent you three novels, which I hope will interest you. I intend writing to your friends to-day. I have just commenced a letter to General Dix. I am going to bring you a copy of it when I come down. I expect I shall be sent to Fort Norfolk for writing it, but I do not care. My motto is independence and freedom of speech, let the consequences be what they may.

I hope you will all try to make my time pleasant during my imprisonment. I feel to day as if I could defy the d—, and would be willing to be hung for the sake of seeing dear old Norfolk free. I hope never to see another city given up. I would rather see my home laid in ashes than live as we are now living. What is wealth compared with freedom? I am will to work from sun to sun for the sake of acting as I please.

Excuse my seemingly unladylike expressions, but my hand trembles and my blood boils with rage when I think of the scenes I saw yesterday at headquarters.

The girls all join me in love to the rebels. I hope to be in a more amiable mood when I come down again.

Yours truly, M. A. Y.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.—The New York Tribune has a despatch from Washington which professes to give a correct version of the state of affairs in Mexico, though doubtless much of it is a fabrication, designed for effect in the North. It represents that the Mexicans are in the best spirits, and have unabated confidence of success in the war against the French invaders. It is further asserted that so far from having taken the city of Mexico, or advanced within eleven leagues of it, General Forey had fallen back twenty miles, still it was anticipated that Puebla would be attacked on the 15th March, the birth-day of the Imperial Prince of France. Heavy reinforcements were coming into the City of Mexico from the several States. With the aid of the citizens already under arms, these troops were considered strong enough to defend the capital in any event.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTION.—A merchant of Charlotte, N. C., who has been in the army, and is now at home on furlough, has placed in the hands of the editor of the Bulletin, of that place, five hundred dollars for the purchase of corn and bacon for the destitute families of soldiers in service. In a note addressed to the farmers, to which he appends the signature "X," he says:

I have had some little experience in the camps, and know by observation what is the hardest part of a soldier's life. I have seen them open their letters from home, and have witnessed the tears trickle down their cheeks as they read from home and hear of their suffering or destitute families. I tell you, if you will come forward and bring your liberal subscriptions for the support of their wives, you will make them better men and better and braver soldiers, and our country will be safer; our money better: and, above all, our consciences easier.

THE WEATHER, CORN PLANTED, &C.—For several days past we have had a great deal of cold, wet and disagreeable weather. A large number of our farmers have planted most of their uplands in corn—but the beating rains and cold weather that have followed, will prevent a large amount of it from coming up. Some say their corn has rotted in the ground—others that it is sprouting and bids fair to make its way through the surface. Every farmer should carefully examine the corn he has planted, as there is no time lost, yet, that he may replant as soon as the weather moderates, in case his seed is destroyed.

Since the fruit trees have bloomed, we have had two or three freezes—one severe—but so far, the fruit has suffered but little or no detriment.

There is a very fair prospect for a wheat crop in our district; the wet weather, however, has operated to some extent, against the low and spcuty lands—the red uplands are considered very promising. From the prospects generally a heavy wheat crop is anticipated in this district.—*Abbeville Press.*

From Europe.

The New York *Herald* of the 5th inst., contains the following European news:

The ship Washington, from Callao for Antwerp, arrived at Southampton on the 20th of March, having been captured by the pirate Alabama, February 20, but released on a bond for $50,000. She brought the crews of the ships Golden Eagle, Olive, Jane and Palmetto, burned by the Alabama.

The Confederate loan would close on the afternoon of the 21st of March, the bids having greatly exceeded the amount needed particularly in London. Report says the applications in Liverpool were not very heavy, and there was considerable diversity of opinion there as to the merits of the scheme.

Paris telegrams say that the loan was quite the rage there.

The London "Times" city article says:

"Very little political feeling is manifested in the business, and it seems evident, so far as London is concerned, that it is in viewing it as a cotton speculation that any attractions it possesses are to be found. In other respects there can be no doubt the majority of merchants and capitalists would have wished it had not been introduced. As the affair will not be officially recognized on Change, the dealers agreed among themselves to fix the 24th of April as the settling day.

The London "Star" cannot believe *bona fide* investers will be found to take the loans even at par, without better security than that offered by the hypothecation of cotton, which it may never be in the power of Jeff Davis & Co., to deliver.

The London "News" editorially denounces the loan. It says "its flagrant indecency and immorality will strike and scandalize most Englishmen who care for the reputation of their country. Those who subscribe to the loan are aiding and abetting the slave power in a most direct and emphatic manner, and all who have an enlightened regard for the true reputation of England will regard this open assistance to traffickers in human flesh as a desecration and pollution to English exchange."

There was rather less excitement in regard to the loan on Friday, the 20th of March, and after touching at five and a half, it closed that day at 4½ a 4¾ premium. *The bids reached £10,000,000 sterling, and were expected to be £15,000,0000 to £18,000,000 at the close.*

The Paper Supply.

The Augusta Constitutionalist fears it will be compelled to suspend, owing to the destruction of the Bath Paper Mill, from which its supply was drawn, and the refusal of other mills to take fresh orders. For the present, therefore, the proprietor declines to receive subscriptions to that paper or the Field and Fireside until he can announce definite arrangements for the future.

A GOOD CHANCE TO INVEST PROFITABLY.—The entire outfit of the Horry Dispatch, including press, type, &c., all nearly new, will be sold at a *bargain*. *Buy while you can.* Apply to Gilbert & Darr, Sumter, S. C.

From the Charleston Mercury, 9th inst.

The Movements off the Bar—The Keokuk Sunk—Further Details of the Fight.

Yesterday passed without any further demonstration on the part of the enemy's fleet.

At nine o'clock the glorious news reached the city that the double-turreted Monitor, Keokuk, the last built and by far the most formidable of the enemy's iron-clads, had sunk just one hour before, off Morris' Island, and about a thousand yards from the beach. It is supposed that she was kept afloat during the night succeeding the engagement by her steam pumps, but that the warter gained steadily upon the pumps, and soon after daylight all hope of saving her was abandoned. Just previous to her sinking a tug sent from the fleet took off her crew. The Keokuk now lies in the position where she sank, her smoke-stack and pilot house being still visible above the water.

It was noticed on Wednesday morning that one Monitor, besides the Keokuk, was missing from the fleet, leaving only seven Monitors and the Ironsides remaining. It is believed that the missing Monitor was so badly injured in the action as to render it necessary to send her to Port Royal for repairs. Altogether, the evidence is complete and satisfactory that the Yankee iron-clads, whatever other merits they may have, are not invulnerable.

The haste and confusion of the enemy in his retreat may be inferred from the fact that he did not take time to secure the machine which he had brought with him for the purpose of feeling for our torpedoes. This nondescript contrivance, or "devil," as the Yankees term it, floated ashore on the Morris Island beach on Wednesday forenoon. We learn that it is simply a long and substantially built scow, having a bow boun itfully supplied with bows, etc., and with a forked stern, so constructed as to fit the prow of one of the Monitor gunboats. In coming up the Main Ship Channel to the attack, the Monitors advanced in single file, the Passaic slowly leading the way, and pushing this same "devil" with the hope of causing a premature explosion of our submarine defences. The Monitors, in delivering their fire, steamed round in an elliptic course in front of the east face of Sumter, the closest range into which they came, being estimated at six hundred yards.

All the batteries in the harbor were commanded by Gen. Ripley, admitted to be probably the best artillery officer in the Confederate service, whose approved arrangement of works and of guns for the defence of the water approach to Charleston have at length been put on trial. He expected to have made his headquarters at Fort Sumter, and hurried off from the city, but the suddenness of the afternoon attack and the storm of concentrated fire upon the fortress prevented all approach. He therefore stationed himself at Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, during the action, buoyant with hope, and sternly lit with the joy of battle, while giving his directions and watching the grand and novel struggle. Fort Sumter was commanded by Col. Alfred Rhett, 1st S. C. Regulars; Fort Moultrie by Col. Butler, 2d S. C. Regulars; the powerful works of Battery Bee by Lieut. Col. Simkins, 2d S. C. Regulars; Battery Wagner, on Morris Island, by Major Cleland K. Huger; the Cummings' Point Battery by Lieut. Lesesne, 1st S. C. Regulars, and the Beauregard Battery, Sullivan's Island, by Capt Stitgreaves, 1st S. C. Regulars.

General Beauregard himself, accompanied by General Jordan and staff officers, was a radiant and confident spectator of the fight from the East Bay battery promenade.—This successful repulse and first destruction of the dreaded iron monster of the deep, must add new laurels to the fadeless wreath he already wears, and again unites his own triumph with the distinguished and so far successful services of Gen. Ripley to the people of South Carolina and Charleston.

At dark last evening the Monitors were still within the Bar. The heavy reports, however, heard about 11 o'clock last night, were not caused by any night engagement.

Our reports from James' Island and the Stono represent the state of affairs in that quarter to be still unchanged.

Fund Your Notes.

On the 22d inst., all the Confederate Treasury notes, dated prior to Dec. 2d, 1862, will cease to be fundable in eight per cent. bonds, but will be fundable until the 1st of August in seven per cent bonds. To facilitate the funding of these notes, the Secretary of the Treasury has established depositaries in the principal cities and towns of each State in the Confederacy. The inducement to fund in eight per cent. bonds before the 22d of this month, when the privilege ceases, is that the the holder of Confederate bonds will be exempt from taxation to the amount of the bonds so held. A bond which yields eight per cent. interest is, of course, better than one which yields only seven per cent., and those who now invest in eight per cents. will, doubtless, have an opportunity, ere long, of selling their bonds at a premium. Eight per cent. bonds of the hundred million loan, long dates, are already selling at a premium of five per cent., and when this premium advances to eight or ten per cent., the bonds now issued, bearing eight per cent., will also command a premium in the new currency.

Fernando Wood and Henry Wilson—Emeute between the Mozart Hall Democrats and the Radical Abolitionists.

Henry Wilson has written a letter to Fernando Wood, as "the recognized brain, heart, soul, guide and philosopher of the Mozart Hall faction" of New York.—Says he (Wood) should be held responsible for the acts and utterances of his liege clansmen who do his bidding. Wilson says that Mozart Hall asserts that the conscription act "makes an infamous distinction between the rich and the poor." "Sir, this accusation is false, wickedly, wantonly, infamously false—a foul slander and damnable libel upon the law and its framers."

Wood has published a reply, in which he says:

I regret that you do not concur with Mozart Hall in its estimate of the conscription act. You appear to be surprised that we should have misunderstood, and consequently misrepresented a law, (if a law) intended for one special advantage, and for the advantage of other poor men who have not $300 to pay for exemption from the abolition crusade down South, as you understand the object of the war. It must be that intelligent men like ourselves are not sufficiently brilliant to comprehend the "justice and philosophy" of this "humane act," but I assure you in sense is the only guide we use in the construction of laws you should perceive the error which you so warmly denounced. * * * * * * *

To whom you refer as "the red-handed traitors, whose souls are stained with the blood of our murdered countrymen," I cannot say. In New York, where men are on the basis of taxing effects to causes and of thus placing the responsibility of guilt upon the man who perpetrates it, either directly or indirectly, common public sentiment would point to Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, as one of the primary leaders in this band of "red handed traitors."

In reply to the allegation that the Conscription bill makes distinction between the rich and the poor, you say that it does not, because the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, regulate the ratio of prices, for example, "on the sliding scale" (truly a Yankee device), and may consequently fix it at ten dollars or less, as he may please. You say further in its defence that it is more merciful than the State Militia laws, which it is intended to ignore or override, in as much as it is more sweeping in its requirements, having fewer persons on the "free list." And, in conclusion, you state that the act is "evidence of the patriotism, justice, and humanity of the Thirty-seventh Congress."

These are the only grounds of your defence of the act from the charges of our resolutions aside from the slang I have quoted. To which I say:

First—The fact that the Secretary has this power cannot alter the principle to which we object. The rich can pay, but not the poor, consequently it does discriminate in favor of the former to the injury and oppression of the latter class. But the first answer is found in your own averment that one of the objects of the law was "to high en the burdens of the Treasury." If this be so, of course the maximum of three hundred dollars will be required by the Secretary of War, especially in Democratic States.

Second—The declaration that the act was intended to override the State Militia laws is an admission which a better lawyer would not have made, for such authority was never conferred upon Congress. Whilst you are right that it does thus extinguish State rights, you are wrong in the assumption that constitutionally the Federal government has power to do so. The ablest lawyer and constitutional expounder which New England has produced (Mason) said that such a law was "not only inconsistent with the spirit and provisions of the constitution, but also, with all the principles of civil liberty."

Third—That it is "evidence of the patriotism, justice and humanity of the Thirty-seventh Congress," according to your ideas of these qualities, I admit. Let it rem in as a monument to the memory of that assembly of patriots—but I fear it will not. Myself, like the fell spirit that conceived and moulded it into shape and being, will pass away amidst the execrations of the American people.

Sir, let me express the hope that it may be submitted to judicial determination before the national exigency may require its enforcement. Notwithstanding its odious features, if it shall be declared valid under the constitution we will respect and obey it. Indeed, as is our duty, we shall support its authority until otherwise judicially settled.—But we will not yield our rights to denounce it as an unwarrantable interference with the reserved power of the States, and as unjust and oppressive to the people. We hope the administration may not feel bound to enforce it. An army of conscripts cannot be available against the South unless the government repudiates the fanatical teachings of men like yourself. Americans will fight and die for their country. Its unity and the preservation of its institutions, but not to gratify the partizan ambition of mistaken zealots who, whilst bounding on others to a bloody grave take care to keep well out of danger themselves.

A Vicksburg letter, dated the 21st ultimo, says:

Poor Farragut, he is in a tight place—between our batteries, cut off from his squadron, and our gunboats after him with a sharp stick. If he is not captured and his boat destroyed or added to the Confederate navy, then I am no prophet. He thought, doubtless, to cut us off from supplies by blockading above, but yesterday several large transports arrived from Red river, loaded to the guards with provisions for the army of Port Hudson, and are now quietly discharging their cargoes. And, besides, more are on the way. In a word, the Yankees can't take Port Hudson. With our gallant commander, veteran troops and fortifications, we defy all the legions of Banks and Farragut, and even double their numbers in Yankees and negroes.

LESSONS OF SUFFERING.—The Raleigh *State Journal* remarks that "many a boy, who now shivers from cold and whose cheeks are wet with the tears wrung from him by the knawing of hunger, shall hereafter, from the discipline of the hour, thank God for the lesson of suffering, and convince his countrymen that patriotism, endurance and bravery, as they are the duties of life, so they are the means of lasting greatness and the only teachers of a noble race."

The most sympathetic chord to touch in a poor man's heart these times, is to give him a cord of wood.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 8th, 1863.—8 o'clock, P. M.

All quiet thus far to-day, our people and troops are in high spirits at the results of yesterday's fight. The Keokuk is certainly sunk. The fighting was chiefly at a distance of 900 yards. The Monitors cannot pass Sumter without coming within 500 yards. The impression is very general that the enemy will renew the attack after repairing damages. Seven Monitors and the Ironsides are still off the harbor.

10 o'clock, P. M.—The latest official intelligence from the bar states that only two iron clads have gone South leaving seven remaining, besides the Keokuk, which lies sunk about 1000 yards from Morris' Island. The Yankee machine called Devil, designed for the removal of torpedoes, has floated ashore and fallen into our hands. All quiet now. The enemy are constantly signalling, but no renewal of attack anticipated before to-morrow. The Yankees have been busy all day repairing damages.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 9th 1863.

All quiet. The monitors were still in sight yesterday evening. Many pieces of the Keokuk's furniture, with spy glasses, etc., washed ashore on Morris' Island Beach. Many of these articles were covered with clotted blood.—The impression prevails at our batteries that the slaughter aboard of the Keokuk was terrible.

CHARLESTON, April 9th, 1863—P. M.

Accounts from Fort Sumter reflect the highest credit on the garrison for coolness and bravery in the recent fight.—When the Monitors were discoverd approaching the men were at dinner. At the sound of the roll they sprang to their guns, cheering. The battle flag was run up to the air of Dixie, played by the band on the parapet, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired. Col. Alfred Rhett was commanding officer of the Fort; Lieut. Col. Joseph Yates commanded the Barbette batteries and Major Ormsby Blanding the Casemated batteries. The enemy fired eighty shots at the Fort, of which thirty-four struck. The garrison are eager for the next chance at the Monitors.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April 9th, 1863.

Six Monitors and the Ironsides still lie within the bar, about two and a half miles from Sumter, evidently waiting for a new machine to remove torpedoes. Everything is in readiness for another attack.

Senor Monida, Spanish Consul, who recently left here in a Spanish War Steamer, returned to-day, via Richmond, having left Washington on Thursday last, on hearing of the attack here was imminent. Neither the French nor English Consuls are here.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

An official dispatch from Hardeeville, announces that early this morning, Gen. W. S. Walker, with his light artillery, destroyed one of the enemy's gunboats in Coosawatchie river.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

All quiet—no prospect of a fight to-day. A Confederate officer, from Morris Island, boarded the wreck of the Keokuk last night, and found her turret had been pierced through by a ball. Pieces of furniture from the wreck are floating ashore. Gen. Wm. Walker has sunk a Yankee gun boat in the Coosawatchie River.

FROM FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, April 9th, 1863.

A letter to the Morning News, from Palatka, Fla., says: On the 27th ult., the Yankee gunboat Ben Deford was attacked in St. John's river, by Capt. Dichinson's Cavalry battalion, driven off and many Yankees killed and wounded; among the killed is the famous Kansas outlaw, Montgomery.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, April 9th, 1863.

Nothing important in open session to-day. The Senate, in secret session, passed the substitute for tax bill.

FROM THE UNITED STATES—FEDERAL LIES.

PETERSBURG, April 9th, 1863.

New York dates of the 6th have been received. The news is unimportant. A despatch dated Washington, the 5th, says: A report reached here via Fredericksburg, derived from reliable sources, that Charleston was bombarded by the federal fleet, and attacked by land forces, on Thursday last, and is now in possession of the Federals under Hunter and Dupont. The report is fully credited by officers of the Government who were in possession of facts in reference to the contemplated attack upon Charleston, which it is not yet proper to divulge. It is certain, however, that those who possess this information are confident that our soldiers and sailors will celebrate the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter in the captured city. Restrictions upon the publication in Southern papers of adverse news, are so stringent that it is not expected to find much in reference to the capture of Charleston until disaster can be no longer concealed; but reports which have arrived are definite and positive, and are believed by those who have the best right to know, what foundation there is for them.

Maj A. J. Shephald, of Stuart's staff, captured a few days since near Dumfries is to be tried as a spy.

Passengers who reached Cairo on the 3d inst., state that the late movement on Haines' Bluff was a failure. The fleet and transports returned to Young's Point.

Gen. Grant had succeeded in placing a battery of eight 4-pounder parrott guns beyond the levee, in position to easily reach Vicksburg. The bombardment was to have commenced on the 27th, but a storm prevailed.

The Yazoo Pass expedition has been abandoned.

Three hundred boats were at Young's Point on the 4th instant.

Farragut had captured the rebel gunboat Vicksburg, which floated from her moorings during the storm.

Gen. Pegram lost in Ky., killed, wounded and prisoners, 350 men; 20 commissioned officers are now in Federal hands, also 400 cattle many horses and fire arms.

Gold, on Saturday, was 153; Cotton 73.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 9, 1863

Northern dates of the 7th have been rece ved.

The rumors of the capture of Charleston created great excitement in New York, on the 6th, and gold suddenly fell.

A Cairo dispatch of the 6th says: all is quiet in Rosecranz's department.

The election in Connecticut resulted in the success of the Republican ticket for State officers, and three out of four Congressmen. The Legislature is strongly Republican.—Buckingham's majority over Seymour is about 3,000, being a Republican loss of 3000 since last year.

The steamship City of Cork brings Liverpool dates of the 21st. Further successes of the Russians over the Polanders are reported. The European fi s give details of the progress of the Confederate loan to its close in London, Paris, Liverpool, Frankfort and Amsterdam. The bids amounted to fifteen million sterling and the premium averaged fully four and a half per cent. Leading English papers comment favorably on the loan.

Gold in New York fell to forty-nine and a half on the reception of the Charleston stories, but rallied, closing at fifty two and a half. Middling Cotton, 71 to 73.

FROM THE WEST.

JACKSON, Miss., April 8th, 1863.

A special despatch to the Appeal, dated Memphis, April 8th, says that the Mississippi river is rising. More empty boats from Memphis.

The Steamer Vicksburg is to be cotton-clad to land troops at Vicksburg.

The boats have returned from Steele's Bayou, badly damaged.

Humphrey Marshall is at Winchester with a heavy infantry force.

Gen. Quimby has ignominiously beat a retreat, robbing and burning everything on his retreat.

More families have been exiled from Memphis for raids on the Railroad.

The navigation of Steele's Bayou is more difficult than the Yazoo Pass.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

PORT HUDSON, April 9, 1863.

All quiet here. The enemy's fleet above and below have disappeared. The former is above bayou Sara.

Forty exchanged and paroled prisoners from New Orleans arrived here yesterday. Our troops are in excellent spirits, vigilantly watching the Yankee vessels. The excitement here last night was caused by a log on fire floating down the river. We captured this morning a skiff with negroes attempting to pass our batteries.

FROM ST. JOSEPH'S, LA.

RODNEY, MISS., April 9th, 1863.

Reliable information from St. Joseph's, La., says: Harrison's pickets are skirmishing with the enemy. Three flats loaded with Yankees came down Tensas yesterday. Harrison's pickets captured a mail bearing dispatches from the Lower to the Upper fleet. The nature of the communication has not been made public. The negro was hung today. The enemy has been reinforced with three regiments.

THE ENEMY OCCUPY LEBANON, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, April 9th, 1863

The enemy occupy Lebanon with the division under Gen. Reynolds. He is also in force at Carthage. The news from Kentucky is cheering. The Louisville Democrat spurns the tyranny of the Union Democratic Convention and its platform. All quiet at Columbia. Twenty more prisoners reached here yesterday. The Yankee scouts burned the Railroad bridge north of McMinnville.

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, April 8th, 1863.

Everything quiet here. Two more transports left this afternoon bound up the River. A number of transports are still in sight.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, April 10th, 1863.

Senate—The report of the Committee of Conference recommending that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House bill exempting mail contractors from military service, was concurred in. The House bill amending the copy right act, and Senate bill abolishing all ports of delivery in Confederate States, except such as are also ports of entry were passed. The Senate then went into secret session. The House reconsidered the Supreme Court and Court of claims bills till next session; passed the bill to recognize a Medical department, and concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference in relation to exemption of mail contractors.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' FORTHCOMING PROCLAMATION.

RICHMOND, April 10th, 1863.

President Davis will issue his Proclamation to-morrow morning, urging the people to direct their agricultural labor mainly to the production of food crops. He takes an encouraging view of the present situation of affairs, and urges the raising of food for man and beast, as a means of avoiding the only danger the Government regards with apprehension. He administers a just rebuke to speculators.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LYNCHBURG, April 10th, 1863.

The train which left here this morning on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, with 400 exchanged Confederate prisoners, ran off the track near Loury's Crossing, wounding eleven soldiers, five seriously.

ALL QUIET AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 10th, 1863.

There is no change in the position of the enemy since yesterday. All quiet. The Steamers Emma and Anna, formerly of New Orleans and Galveston, arrived here this morning from Nassau, with a cargo of merchandize, including a large quantity of Havana Sugars.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, April 10th, 1863.

Nothing additional from the front to-day. Eighteen prisoners, captured near Franklin, by Van Dorn, reached here to-night.

Parties through the lines report Confederate prisoners having been liberated from their guards by citizens of Mount Sterling, Indiana.

Burnside is at Louisville, with twenty thousand men.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, April 10th, 1863.

An official despatch states that the enemy, four hundred in number, mostly contraband troops, landed at Pascagoula on yesterday, and were attacked by our cavalry.—The enemy lost 15 killed. Our loss was one Lieut. and one private slightly wounded. The Yankee Gunboat put back to Ship Island with their wounded. Reinforcements have been sent to the scene of action.

FROM RODNEY.

RODNEY, MISS., April 10th, 1863.

Maj. Harrison moved up near the enemy, above St. Joseph's, La., and opened with 12 and 6-pounders. The enemy replied with one piece, which was soon silenced.—The enemy then withdrew. Several shells from our guns exploded in the midst of the enemy. No casualties on our side.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Our Forts and the Fleet.

Since our last issue the enemy has made no movement of importance in this vicinity. On the Stono his operations seem to progress very slowly, as if he were awaiting the issue of the final contest between the iron fleet and the batteries of our harbor. The Monitors, six in number, with the *Ironsides*, still lie at anchor within the bar, and at a distance of about three miles southeast from Fort Sumter. Whatever the motives for their delay may be, there are good reasons for believing that they will not depart until they have made one more effort for the reduction of Charleston.

During Wednesday afternoon many pieces of the *Keokuk's* furniture, with the spy glasses and other effects of her officers, were washed ashore on the Morris Island beach. Most of these articles, when found, were covered with clotted blood. That our readers may have correct information of the strength and character of the iron vessel we have sunk, we append a minute description of the *Keokuk*, taken from a New York paper of December last.

The Keokuk, the invention of Mr. C. W. Whitney, an iron merchant of this city, is of an entirely novel construction. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, including the ram of five feet 159 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches; draft of water 9 feet. Her sides present a very peculiar appearance, being constructed at an angle of 37 degrees, so as to cause the shot to roll off. With the exception of a few inches of wood on deck which is locked so as to keep it tight, some minor pieces between decks, and the necessary joiner work, the vessel is exclusively built of iron, with an armor extending some four feet below the water line, while her flush deck is about five feet above the water line.

The hull of the vessel, including frame and beams, are exclusively of iron. It is constructed of half-inch rolled iron plates. Three bulk heads run the whole length, while two bulwarks, fore and aft, form an inner vessel, which enables the structure to float should the outside be riddled with shot. Two bulwarks one fore and one aft—can be filled with water in fifteen minutes, and emptied in forty minutes, so as to settle or raise the vessel as wanted in action as much as one foot. These compartments also serve as a security against a leak caused by the wrenching off of the ram. The hull is covered with an armor of bars of four one-inch iron set edgeways, one inch apart, and between each a strip of yellow pine, over which are three five-eighth inch plates, the whole riveted with 1¼ inch bolts, with eight countersunk heads of about one foot apart.

The vessel has two fixed turrets, each carrying one gun, pierced with three port holes each, but the gun is on a revolving slide. They are built on a base of 4 inch rolled plates, and covered in the same manner as the hull, thus obtaining for the turrets a thickness of 14 inches. The port holes are provided with heavy shutters, so constructed as to work in two halves. The slides for the guns, which will be of 11 inch calibre, are placed 20 inches below the level of the deck, which secures a greater height for the turrets, which are of a conical form, 20 feet diameter at the base and 14 feet at the top. Their length is 8 feet 8 inches. They are strongly braced by five 1-inch iron bars set edgeways. The size of the ports allows the guns 10 degrees vertical and 8 degrees lateral range. The ventilation of the turrets is admirably provided for by an arrangement by which the lower portion of the turrets can be opened, and as there is a communication between the two turrets a draft is produced, which removes the foul air generated inside.

The vessel will be propelled by two propellers and two engines of five hundred horse power. Both rudder and propeller are guarded by an overhanging guard of wrought iron on the after part.

Mr. Whitney, who had conceived the idea of building this vessel about four weeks after the outbreak of the war, is quite sure of her success, both as regards easy navigation and proof against shot. She requires a crew of 100 men, and can carry in her magazines 260 11-inch shots, 150 11-inch shell, and the necessary powder, &c.

The propellers and engines of the